THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. **Circulation over 75,000** *June 17, 1925*

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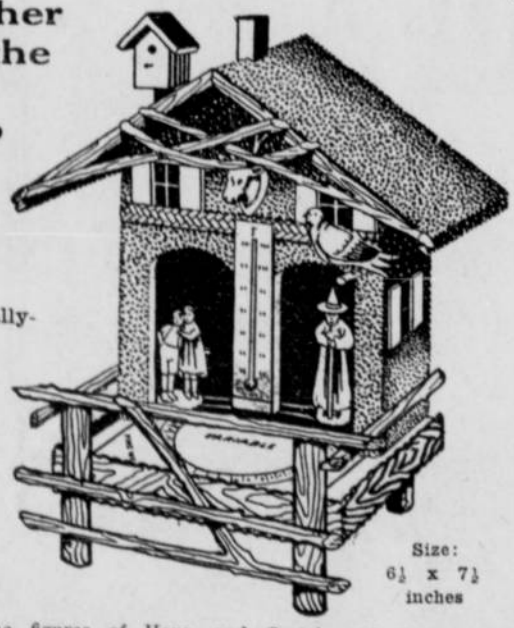

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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Archive Wakes Up

"Our association was thought to be dead for almost two years; we were not, we were simply hibernating, and forgot to wake up during the summer." So writes Mrs. F. B. Johnson, secretary of the Archive G.G.A., in sending in the membership fees for 1924.

The Archive local has now 20 members paid up for 1924. Judging from the secretary's letter, however, the members are not satisfied. "Now that we are wide awake," she says, "we expect to double our membership, and hope to have a meeting as soon as the busy season is over, when we will enroll new members, and feel reasonably hopeful that the cheque for 1925 will double the enclosed amount."

H.B.R. Petition

Up to the time of writing, 107 copies of the Hudson Bay petition sent out to locals by the Central office have been returned, and bear the signatures of 4,501 persons.

This is a good beginning towards the 100,000 names which are wanted from Western Canada, but is by no means the whole contribution of which the S.G.G.A. is capable. Petitions are, however, coming daily in fairly large numbers, and we hope that the list will yet grow to a considerable total. The more imposing the list the greater will be its influence with the government. Every local which has not yet given this matter attention should do so at once before it is too late.

Co-operative Rally

With the hearty co-operation of the Exhibition Board and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, it is hoped to hold a Co-operative Rally in the latter part of July in connection with the Regina Exhibition. The plan is being worked out by W. Waldron, of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

It is hoped to have addresses on the Wheat Pool and on the pooling of cattle and poultry, by a speaker of international reputation, and to have the assistance of the famous Sousa Band, which has already been engaged for the week by the Exhibition Board. If this plan materializes it will be worthy of the attendance of every farmer in Saskatchewan.

The Brocton G.G.A., at Wingello, in the Hanley constituency, is making steady progress, having practically doubled its membership since the beginning of April. J. J. Burr, is secretary of the local. We wish them continued success and prosperity.

Kelliher G.G.A. is making plans for a big joint picnic, in which they expect to be joined by all other locals and Farmers' Union lodges in the district. It is hoped to arrange for a speaker from the Central office, and to have him visit the rest of the locals in the constituency while there. A further announcement will be made as soon as definite arrangements are completed.

Alberta

New Locals

Seventeen members joined the new Waterhole Junior local, organized by Mrs. W. H. Bailey, U.F.W.A. director for Peace River north. The officers are William Campbell and Gertrude Horton.

Miss Irene Siverston is secretary of the reorganized Southern Colony Junior local, at Tilley Station.

Evelyn Taylor and Kathleen Reynolds are officers of the new Sligo Junior local, with Mrs. Sagar as supervisor. Mrs. A. E. Postans, U.F.W.A. director for Battle River, organized this local.

Mrs. M. Farwell organized Columbine Junior local, in the Craigmyle district, recently. There are 31 members, and Thomas Hansen and Francis Porter were elected as officers.

New Community Hall

A community hall is being erected in the Burnside-Jutland district, near Didsbury. The basement has been dug, and building will be rushed during the summer. Burnside local held a box social and dance in April, securing a profit of $145.80, which will be devoted to the purchase of a piano for the hall. This local also took up the matter of having a well dug in Didsbudy, for the use of farmers teaming into the town. An arrangement was made with the town council, whereby they paid half the cost and the farmers raised the other half, and work was immediately begun.

Junior Local's Program

The program of the Loyalty Junior local for the season 1924-25, included an annual field day, basketball games and baseball tournament; debates: Resolved, That Reading Is More Educational Than Travelling; Resolved, That The Greeks Were More Progressive Than The Egyptians; a play: Alberta and Its Products, by the schoolchildren; business and social meetings, and joint meetings with the senior locals to hear outside speakers. This program is proving very effective, writes the secretary, Miss Effie Hogg, in arousing interest among the young people of the district.

Have Bought Rest Room

A building and the lot on which it stands have been bought by Swalwell U.F.W.A. local, for use as a rest room. All the money was raised since last November. This meant a lot of work, but by providing a live object was beneficial to the local in many ways.

Program of Berrywater Local

Berrywater local early in the year prepared a program of meetings, with dates and subjects for discussion, in order, says the president, P. J. Haslam, "to make the meetings more interesting and instructive, from an educational, economic and practical standpoint." Each member receives a copy, and the meeting dates are adhered to if at all possible. Thus everyone knows when the meetings are to be held, and the secretary is saved needless phoning.

Manitoba

Joint Executive Meeting

A joint executive meeting of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. was held in the Central office during the last week in May. Many matters of interest in the work of the association were discussed. Plans were completed for the holding of a big "field day" at the Manitoba Agricultural College on Saturday, June 20. It is expected all local associations within a radius of 75 miles of Winnipeg will be largely represented, and a profitable day will be spent in reviewing the work on the college farm.

In addition details were completed for holding a large number of meetings throughout the province and also for an extensive campaign of co-operation with the On-to-the-Bay Association, in an effort to stimulate public opinion in support of the demand for the early completion of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Resolutions were forwarded to the federal government, protesting against the making of arrears of income tax payments a prior claim against real property, and a careful consideration of the disposition of our provincial wood pulp resources by the Dominion government.

A committee composed of Peter Wright, J. M. Allan and D. G. McKenzie, were instructed to make a study of the succession duties tax, with the aim of determining what amendments, if any, might be made.

The following resolution was passed endorsing the stand of Robert Forke and his followers on the budget debate at Ottawa: "Believing that an early and drastic downward revision of the

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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Our Ottawa Letter

Sir William Petersen dies suddenly at Ottawa—Ocean Rates Committee reports unfavorably on original contract to fight ocean combine—Cattle rates increased 20 per cent by Atlantic Conference—By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, June 12.—A new venture will have to be devised and a new adventurer will have to be found for the combatting of the combine known as the North Atlantic Conference. Almost coincident with the report of the Ocean Rates Committee deciding against the immediate adoption of the contract entered into between the government of Canada and Sir William Petersen, and announced in the House of Commons on Friday, Sir William Petersen himself died after a brief illness in his rooms in the Chateau Laurier. The killing of the contract in its original form was something that had been anticipated for several days past. The death of Sir William Petersen came as a shock and a surprise to everyone. Sir William had been in the House of Commons at three o'clock in the afternoon and was apparently in the best of health, although he was worrying over certain cables which had been received from his bankers in England, advising him, in the face of opposition to his proposal, to withdraw. This he declined to do, but apparently the strain which he had undergone during the deliberations of the committee, coupled with the worries occasioned by uncertainty with respect to his overseas financial backers, proved too much for even his robust constitution and after a five minutes' illness he died on his bed at the Chateau.

Further Enquiry Into Combine

The investigation of the Ocean Rates Committee has lasted for several weeks, and at the conclusion thereof the committee submitted a majority report, which, in effect favored further investigation into the, operations of the North Atlantic Conference, and further tests of the corrugated type of vessel by which Sir William Petersen had undertaken to combat the combine and to bring about competition in rates on the North Atlantic. The report admitted the existence of a rate-fixing conference, the ostensible purpose of which was to fix and maintain rates at a high level. It was admitted that while the rates on wheat and flour, which were subject to competition by tramp steamers, have remained fairly uniform during the past ten years, there had been a remarkable increase in the ocean rates on various other commodities. For instance, the rates on evaporated apples had increased during the period by 150 per cent.; on binders, cultivators and other agricultural implements, by 249 per cent.; on hardware, by 262 per cent.; on packed meats, bacon, ham, etc., by 119 per cent.; on butter, by 181 per cent., and on eggs by 214 per cent.

"The large shipper of grain and flour," says the report, "may and does employ tramp steamers to take entire ship-loads of those commodities from the North Atlantic ports to Europe and elsewhere. The shipper of leather, butter, packed meats or manufactured articles, rarely has the relief open to him which the tramp steamer affords, and must therefore pay the rates exacted by the conference lines."

The committee further found a wide disparity between the costs of operation given to the committee's auditors by the various conference lines, and decided that the difference might be due in part to different modes of bookkeeping, but might also be due to the presence in the trade of ships differing so widely in cost of operation as to suggest the probability that certain of them, either through age or otherwise, might be unfitted for the trade. The auditor, it was pointed out, had had to depend to the extent of about 95 per cent. on figures submitted to him by the lines without any opportunity for verification.

Committee's Recommendations

The committee made a series of recommendations. It was suggested that examination into the books of the conference lines by Gordon Scott, the auditor, be continued in Great Britain and elsewhere, and that a similar examination be made with respect to the accounts of the Petersen fleet. It was further recommended that Sir William be given an opportunity of making tests of his ships under careful supervision for the purpose of proving his claims as to their superiority in the matter of economy and general efficiency over other intermediary vessels of the same class.

Another recommendation of the committee was that all members of the North Atlantic or other conferences trading to Canadian ports be required to file with the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada all conference agreements, freight rate schedules and such other information as might be desired, and that the board be constituted a tribunal for the hearing of complaints and the recommendation of maximum rates.

"It is to be noted," says the report, "that publicity is in itself a strong remedial instrument for the correction of injustice and unfairness. Great transportation companies strenuously competing in respect to service for Canadian overseas trade cannot afford to flout Canadian public opinion. It cannot be doubted that a great institution almost national in character, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, would loyally comply with the recommendations of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Such action, coupled with similar action by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, would almost inevitably force the other lines trading to Canadian ports also to comply, and thus a reasonable effective measure of control might be looked for with some considerable degree of confidence."

Cattle Rates Increased

A very considerable degree of publicity has been given to the operations of the conference since the ocean rates commenced its sessions. And yet, as an ironic commentary, on the above pious expression of hope, it may be noted that an announcement was made today of an increase of 20 per cent. in the conference rates on the carriage of cattle.

To all intents and purposes the Petersen contract was killed by the committee, although the hope was expressed that through further investigation it might be revived in some other form. The sudden death of Sir William Petersen, who, rightly or wrongly, believed himself capable, with certain government backing, of combatting the conference and bringing about a healthy competition, has, however, entirely precluded the possibility of the enactment of any measure towards that end. It may be stated tonight that with the passing of Sir William Petersen, the last and most practical attempt to control ocean freight rates has gone by the board. It is doubtful whether, under the circumstances, there will be any discussion whatsoever upon the report which has been submitted by the committee.

Railway Rates

The government's proposals with respect to railway freight rates has still to be considered. While Progressive members generally are inclined to regard with a degree of satisfaction the maintenance of the eastward bound wheat and flour rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, they are unwilling to forego the rates westbound on agricultural implements, binder twine and other commodities, and are liable to put up a fairly strenuous fight in this regard. British Columbia members, on the other hand, strenuously object to the retention of the eastward bound wheat and flour rates without its application westward toward Vancouver. The concensus of opinion, however, appears to be that if anything in the shape of equalization of rates as between the various provinces of Confederation is to be brought about, a certain amount of freedom must be given to the Railway Commission.

Home Bank Bill

During the week the government's bill for the recompense of the Home Bank depositors to the amount of $5,450,000, or to the extent of 35 cents on the dollar, passed the House by a vote of 100 to 20. The principle of the bill was fairly severely criticized from various viewpoints on all sides of the House, and the vote might be regarded as a non-party one. The bill must now run the gauntlet of the Senate, and its fate in that chamber is problematical. It will be recalled, however, that, in 1913, a liberal majority in the Upper House killed a similar bill designed to afford relief for the depositors of the Farmers' Bank.

New Grain Act

The Agricultural Committee, during the past week has been sitting consistently, and has almost completed its consideration of the new consolidated Grain Act. Only a few controversial clauses yet remain to be dealt with, prominent among which is that which deals with mixing and that which provides that country elevators shall furnish annual reports when required to do so. Considerable credit for the facility and speed with which the committee has dealt with this lengthy measure must be given to the various sub-committees which were organized largely at the instigation of Tom Sales, of Saltcoats, to acquaint themselves with the various phases of the highly technical trade, and to be prepared at all times to deal with the various clauses as they came up. It is seldom that a committee has dealt so expertly with the subject before it as this one has. As a matter of fact Progressive members were in full control throughout, and there is every indication that the report of the committee will be

Continued on Page 23

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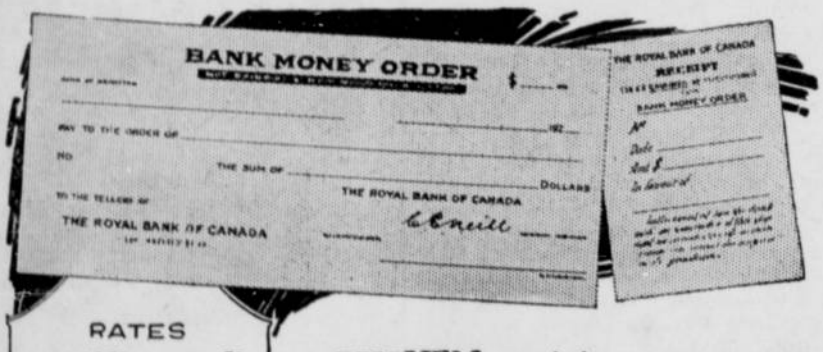

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Agriculture as a National Service

What British Socialists propose to do when they get into power

By A. C. Cummings

AGRICULTURE As a National Service. This is the ideal of the Independent Labor party in Great Britain, the "intellectual" wing of the Labor movement. As the Labor party sooner or later will be in power again in Britain and will try to put its ideals into practical shape, its policy and plans, which will profoundly affect Canadian exports, are worthy of attention.

Here is a bird's eye view of them:

First, nationalization of the land of the United Kingdom, that is, the agricultural land, by means of the issue of land stock, much in the same way as in Ireland, in the buying out of the landlords.

Second, the management of agricultural land together with the promotion of better husbandry and co-operation, to be placed in the hands of the County Agricultural Committees representing the industry. These committees already exist under the County Councils, having been used during the war to compel farmers to increase production of food for the nation. Greatly increased powers would be given them, and they would include farmers, workers and government experts.

Third, an agricultural bank, created as part of a publicly-controlled banking system, which would direct a flow of cheap capital into the farming industry.

Fourth, control of imports, particularly of meat and wheat. This would be carried out by the setting up of a chartered board of supply to buy in bulk, and to eliminate the dealer and middleman. A similar board, also free from any suspicion of bureaucratic control, would control the milling industry, take over the mills and operate them.

Fifth, land courts to fix rents and settle compensation claims, a housing scheme to free the agricultural laborer from the "tied" house system which makes it almost impossible for him to seek better-paid work in another county; wages' boards to regulate wages; state insurance for crops and livestock; the nationalization of milk supplies and their retail distribution through the municipalities.

The fourth of these proposals is of direct interest to Canadian farmers. Britain gets half its food and four-fifths of its wheat from overseas. Here is how the Socialists would deal with wheat and other supplies.

To Stabilize Prices

They would set up a chartered board of supply, a board not in any sense a government department, but free from bureaucratic control and run as any private concern would be. Only its general policy would be submitted to the ministry of agriculture, which, of course, is answerable to parliament. Its directors would be experts. It would have a monopoly of the imports it dealt with, and it would aim at long-term contracts with large groups of producers in the Dominions and elsewhere.

The main benefit of this plan, the Socialists say, would be the elimination of the speculator, the checking of combines and above all the stabilization of prices. Prices fluctuate seasonally, and also according to the banks' policy of inflation and deflation. The chartered board would meet these conditions in three ways (1) make its estimates based on world-statistics of the probable output for three or five years ahead; (2) on these figures estimate the average world-price for those periods; (3) on such a basis fix the price at which it would during the three or five-year term, sell the various grades of imported wheat to the millers. The board would build up reserves of wheat in Britain, or at call abroad when it could buy advantageously. Thus it would regulate the price of British wheat and the British farmer could sow his fields with the certainty, within narrow limits, of what he would get for his crop. Because of the saving in elimination of speculation and middlemen's profits, the wheat could be sold to the millers without leading to an increase in the price of bread.

The operations of the board would have a state guarantee. It would make a profit or a loss as prices rose and fell from year to year, but it is claimed that over a series of years, merely by "ironing out" the seasonal fluctuations, it would make a profit. But even if there was a general failure of the world wheat harvest and the board lost heavily, the Socialists argue that it is better that the loss be borne by the taxpayer, who, after all, will pay according to his ability to pay, instead of by the poor people of the country as at present, when it means literal starvation to them.

The Cost of Distribution

The world's wheat trade, it seems, is now in the hands of seven or eight international firms. A stable price would be to their interests, but the British consumer if he has no protection such as a great purchasing organization, would be, is entirely at their mercy. A British board of supply, however, would be the largest wheat buyer in the world, and, therefore, would exert a formidable purchasing power.

Milling would be also controlled by a similar board, or alternatively one in which the government held a controlling interest, as in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, for instance. Already in Britain steps are being taken by the private interests to eliminate competition amongst the mills and to lay the foundations of a trust structure. This is because competition has been strangling the inland mills which cannot compete with those at the ports.

On the financial side of the scheme generally, the Socialists point out that the difference between consumers' payments and producers' receipts on the three commodities, bread, butter and milk amounts to an annual sum of $875,000,000, of which bread's share is $260,000,000. This means that the British farmer gets about a third of what the consumer pays, the rest going to middlemen and speculators. Even a 10 per cent. saving, therefore, on the handling of British-grown food would, if halved between farmer and consumer, make farming a flourishing instead of a decaying industry.

Land is going out of cultivation in Britain. Yet a remarkable fact is that if farming efficiency reached the level attained in parts of Suffolk, Cambridge and Lincolnshire, Britain would need no food imports at all. The Socialists do not think that this is possible, but they do aim at making Britain more closely self-supporting in its food supplies. They meet the criticism of "bureaucracy" by having none of it. Even the county agricultural councils, which are to promote co-operation and even to manage farms through their own experts, will be a nominated body representing the farmers, the agricultural workers, and having experts from the ministry of agriculture guiding it. It would finance by grants as at present, by loans from agricultural banks where it undertook direct farming, and by a percentage of the rents of national land which it undertook to manage.

The State would own the land but manage none of it. The State would own the wheat, but not undertake its purchase or distribution. Even the agricultural bank would be linked up in its branches with the county agricultural authority.

The record established recently at Acme, when 114 horses worked in one field at one time, seeding the crop of Mrs. C. W. King, has been broken at Gadsby. When the neighbors of J. B. Ball, who recently suffered a broken arm, put in his 100-acre crop, 39 outfits were at work at one time and 175 horses. The crop was put in in a single day.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 17, 1925

A Blow at the Prairies

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement is to be wiped out; that is the decision reached by the King government. The rates of the agreement on grain and flour are to be retained but for the rest the West has been delivered into the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The fair promises made by Premier King are redeemed by an indorsement of the policy of the Board of Railway Commissioners which the Supreme Court of Canada declared to be illegal. The decision of the Supreme Court is to be overcome by statute which will embody the demands of the railways and give effect to the policy of the Railway Commission.

Thus there goes into the discard the only guarantee of equitable treatment in the matter of transportation rates the West possessed. Presumably the first thing to follow the passing of the legislation at Ottawa will be the removal of the discrimination in west-bound rates due to the ruling of the Supreme Court with regard to the application of the rates in the agreement. This means the raising of rates by 50 to 100 per cent., and that means an increase in the cost of production to the western farmers who are just struggling out of the slough of despair into which they were cast by the disastrous slump in prices beginning in 1920.

The abolition of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement would not be such a blow to the West if the government took the precaution to maintain statutory maximum rates on the basis of the agreement so as to ensure for the West an equality with the East, where water transportation is a competitive factor. So far no such assurance is given, and if the Board of Railway Commissioners adheres to its recent policy the value of the service will fix the rates for the West, in other words, "all the traffic will bear."

The West now faces a fight to secure something like just treatment, relatively to the East, in the matter of freight rates. The agreement, bought and paid for by the Canadian people for the express purpose of stimulating and assisting the development of the West, is to be torn up, and the equalization of freight rates about which Premier King had so much to say, is to be dependent on the discretion and policy of the Railway Commission. This body has already declared that rates must be such as will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway to pay its usual dividends and accumulate reserves, and this policy was actually put into effect on the National Transcontinental in the sanctioning of rates admittedly above what the service required, but which were required by competing service.

At a conference held in Regina last week between representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments and other public bodies, it was decided to press for maximum statutory rates on grain and flour; statutory provisions for maximum rates in those parts of Canada which did not benefit by the competition of water transportation; the equalization of rates on grain and flour in any direction from points in the prairie provinces, with the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates; a reconstitution of the Board of Railway Commissioners so as to secure better representation on that body of the various parts of the Dominion. These should be the minimum demands of the West, and they should be urged with vigor and determination upon the government at Ottawa.

Mr. Meighen's Panacea

We publish in this issue of The Guide Mr. Meighen's panacea for all the economic ills from which the country is suffering. Raise the tariff, Mr. Meighen cries, give every interest in the country protection or special privilege, and the result will be marvellous. Industry and enterprise will be given new life; the home market for the Canadian farmer will be enlarged; traffic on the railways will be increased, and with increasing revenue the railways will be able to manage with lower freight rates; unemployment will disappear and the treasury of the Dominion government will be filled to overflowing.

Like the purveyor of a patent medicine which is guaranteed to cure everything from corns to consumption, Mr. Meighen knows too well the constituents of his cure-all to believe all that he says about it. He has to give it a rainbow color to "put it over." He has to indulge in extravagant language because there is no basis for the scheme in economic fact. Protection, moderate and immoderate, has been tried for centuries; every nation in almost every age has endeavored to promote its own commerce by restricting that of other nations. The system is as old as nationalism, and nowhere at any time has it ever accomplished the things that were expected of it. Nowhere has it abolished poverty or led to a more equitable distribution of wealth.

Mr. Meighen dwells with emphasis upon the United States, and to the tariff policy of that country he attributes all its economic development. Apart from the fact that the United States is the greatest free trade area in the world, with incalculable natural resources, one would infer from Mr. Meighen's arguments that there was no poverty in the country, and that protection had given everybody a job at excellent wages. The cruel truth is that there is a mass of poverty in the United States, and that wages are high only where powerful trade unions have been successful in lifting the standard of living for their members. The agitation in the western states during the last year or two shows clearly enough that agriculture certainly has not benefited by protection, and that the farmers are in as precarious a condition as the farmers of Canada, or the farmers of Australia, where protection is also regarded as the guarantee of prosperity.

Neither protection nor free trade is a cure-all; there is no cure-all, no specific remedy for social and economic ills. A low tariff is advocated for this country not because it will of itself create permanent prosperity but because it will to some extent lower the cost of production and the cost of living, remove barriers to trade and commerce, and put the various parts of the country upon a more just and more nearly equal economic basis. Mr. Meighen wants to promote prosperity by creating or extending special privilege; people with a progressive outlook want to promote it by the development of social justice. That is the real issue before the Canadian people.

The Amalgamation Conference

The outcome of the conference at Saskatoon between representatives of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Canada, is disappointing in the extreme. Earnest men in both organizations realize fully that two bodies working for the same end means a dissipation of energy which will ultimately react disastrously upon the entire movement for improving the condition of the farming population. In all great movements there are differences of opinion as to methods besides a clash of ideas, and where there is no difference in fundamental principles it is much better to unite in furthering the common cause than to divide over minor issues and thus weaken the movement.

The Farmers' Union believes that a national organization with provincial units would be more effective than the present plan of provincial associations affiliated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The Grain Growers' Association believes that it is better to adhere to the present system and maintain the connection now existing between the provincial associations than to break the connection and begin a new form of organization. On this rock the conference split.

What the conference faced is a problem that has been faced by similar movements both in Canada and the United States, and, indeed, was faced by the founders of the American Republic and the Fathers of Canadian Confederation, namely, the unitary as against the federal form of organization. The federal idea has prevailed because it is impossible through a unitary organization, extending over a large area, to reconcile the varying interests that arise as the result of different local conditions. Even with a federal organization questions develop which reveal irreconcilable differences of local interest, and with a unitary form of organization such questions would eventually lead to disruption. There is greater latitude within a federal organization for dealing with such questions, and undoubtedly any attempt to impose a majority decision upon the farmers' movement as a whole, would provoke dissatisfaction, and finally rend the movement.

The most hopeful suggestion for ending the deadlock was that for a convention of representatives from the locals of both associations. The rank and file of the two associations want unity; about that there is not a shadow of doubt, and it is to be regretted that the suggestion was not adopted by the Farmers' Union. It should be ascertained if the only obstacle to agreement at the conference is one which the rank and file believe to be of such importance as to constitute a bar to provincial unity, and if they believe that the cause of the farmers would benefit more by spending years and years in the creation of a new centralized organization than by fitting into the existing federal form, which has given excellent service and through which every reform that the farmers enjoy has been secured.

A Question of Rates

The debate which took place in the House of Commons on a resolution of the government to advance another $5,000,000 to the Quebec Harbor Commissioners for the construction of harbor improvements, presaged some of the things that will be said when the question of freight rates comes before the House.

The Dominion government has advanced to the Quebec Harbor Commissioners $12,612,995, on which the accrued interest amounts to $8,077,000, no interest having been paid on loans to the commission since 1887. It also appears that the net revenue of the commission for 1924 was $171,549, from which it is evident that the chances of the government recovering the interest, to say nothing about the principal, are about

as good as the chances of recovering the advances to the Canadian National Railway.

The western members took strong exception to this proposed loan because it was particularly evident that there were ample facilities at Quebec to take care of the actual business done; representatives from Quebec pleaded that it was necessary to enlarge and improve the harbor because a larger amount of traffic was anticipated over the National Transcontinental line from Armstrong, a line that had been specially built to keep traffic from the West on Canadian soil. The reason the volume of traffic over this line was light, they said, was owing to the high freight rate, to which the obvious reply of the western members was: Get a lower freight rate first, and then make the improvements as the increasing business makes them necessary.

M. N. Campbell, Progressive M.P. for Mackenzie, put the case concisely from the western point of view against the expenditure. He pointed out that while the rate on wheat from Edmonton to Port Arthur, a distance of 1,305 miles was 15.6 cents a bushel, the rate from Armstrong to Quebec, a distance of 959 miles was 20.7 cents a bushel. On the Edmonton-Port Arthur basis the rate from Armstrong to Quebec should be about 11 cents a bushel, and that rate would give the railway a chance to do what it was built to do. He also pointed out that a saving of about $5.00 a head could be made on cattle shipments if rates proportionate to the shorter route were established, and proper arrangements made for export from Quebec. In 1923 the U.G.G. made an experimental shipment over this route, and while 18 hours of railway travelling were saved, and handling reduced, the Montreal-Liverpool rate had to be paid, although Quebec is 180 miles from Montreal, and in addition a guarantee of $600 made to the shipping company for the delay in loading at Quebec.

If this rate discrimination against the Transcontinental were removed, and a real effort made to secure export traffic for Quebec, there could be no objection to the spending of money on harbor improvements at Quebec, but the proposal of the government is simply putting the cart before the horse. However, on a vote, the resolution of the government was passed, and the bill providing the money has since also passed, despite a vigorous Progressive opposition. The debate on the government's transportation policy will reveal whether this expenditure is for the purpose of stimulating the economic development of the country or merely to buy votes in Quebec.

Home Bank Depositors

Although the bill appropriating $5,450,000 for the relief of depositors in the Home Bank passed the House of Commons by a vote of 100 to 20, the criticism to which it was subjected makes its fate in the Senate somewhat uncertain, especially in view of the action of the Senate majority in the case of the bill to give relief to the depositors in the Farmers' Bank.

It is said, in opposition to the proposal, that the government is in no way responsible for the failure of the bank, that reimbursement of the depositors even to the limited extent proposed by the government constitutes a dangerous precedent, and that the depositors in the bank were in the position of an ordinary investor who knows that he is taking chances when he makes an investment.

The last argument is more dangerous than any precedent created by the proposal of the government. It means that every citizen must understand that when he deposits his money with a Canadian bank he does so at his own risk, and although the banking system of the country is regulated and controlled by law, that does not mean that the depositor has the protection of the government. Give sufficient emphasis to this argument and the result will be an irresistible demand for a government system in which the depositor will be assured of protection.

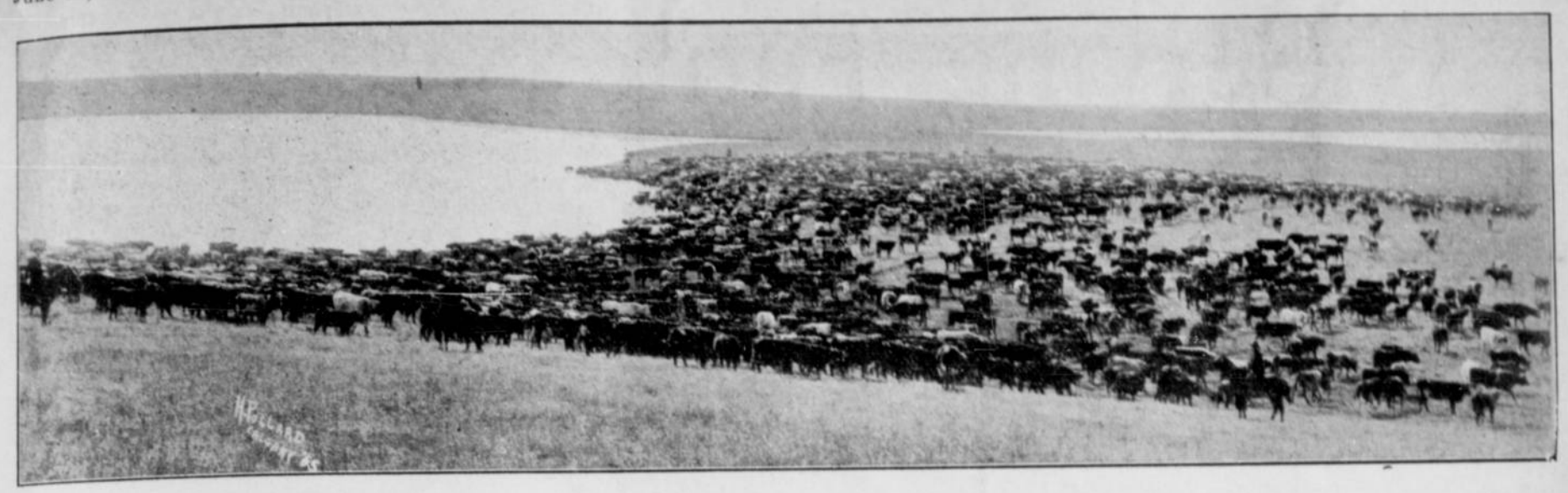
No precedent is created by the proposal because the Home Bank failure stands in a class by itself, and it does so by virtue of the responsibility put upon the government of the country by the Bank Act. The government was fully warned of the state of affairs in the bank, and whatever the extenuating circumstances due to the war, the failure to take proper steps to protect the public was a straight dereliction of duty on the part of the minister of finance. He was the only one who possessed the power to take the requisite action, and because he did not take the action a moral obligation rests upon the government to mitigate, at least, the effect of its negligence.

The wider question still remains. If the banking business of the country is to be placed in the hands of private enterprise then it is up to private enterprise to make the banks as safe as a government institution would be. They can do this by a depositors' guarantee fund, and the business is profitable enough to permit them to do it without doing much hurt to dividends. For their own sake the chartered banks should make some move in this direction.

Hon. Mr. Lynch-Staunton: "What do they do in the House of Commons? I have before me the second volume of Hansard, 3,000 pages of talk, which has gone on there since the opening of parliament, and if there was one idea that was not known before, or one argument that has not been made a hundred times in these 3,000 pages, I will eat it."

Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster: "You would have much wind on the stomach."—Extract from Senate Debates, May 6.

"When a feller needs a friend"



The Conservative Tariff Policy

Resolution moved by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in House of Commons lays down Conservative policy for restoring prosperity and promoting national unity

IN the House of Commons, on June 2, The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, moved the resolution which stood for a long time on the orders of the day under his name, and in which is laid down the Conservative policy on the tariff. The resolution reads as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this House, to meet the situation which has resulted from a strengthening in late years of the protective system the world over, particularly in the United States; to give new life to industry and productive enterprise; to preserve and enlarge the Canadian market for Canadian farm products; to stimulate the development of Canadian resources by the Canadian people, and thus create employment for our workers; to increase the traffic of our railways by which alone an all-round reduction of freight rates can be secured; and, as well, to provide added revenue and thus bring about a reduction of internal taxation, this Dominion requires an immediate revision of the Canadian tariff on a definitely and consistently protective basis.

"That such revision should apply to natural products such as farm products, fish and coal, with no less thoroughness than to manufactured goods.

"That to the same ends steps should be taken to conserve for Canadian development our essential and irreplaceable resources in material and power.

"That while every effort should be directed toward the establishment of a system of preference for preference within the Empire, no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian worker and all preference should be conditional on the use of Canadian ports.

"That a tariff commission should be appointed representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry, agriculture, manufacturing and labor, and be entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing and of making from time to time such recommendations to the government as it deems in the general public interest with the reasons therefor, and with power also, where it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect by the government for removing or reducing tariff schedules or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons therefor be given to the public.

"That to enable the products of the western and maritime provinces to reach more readily the markets so developed the special transportation burdens borne by those provinces should be shared by the whole Dominion either by contribution to long haul freight costs or by assistance in some other form."

The Need for Protection

The principle of protection, Mr. Meighen said, had been recognized as basic and essential from the earliest times in Canadian history. It was definitely put into effect in the tariff legislation of 1878, and the country had a substantial protective tariff until 1894. In that year and in succeeding years there were slight reductions in the tariff but there was no material invasion of the protective principle until recent times. He could not understand "how any fair minded Canadian can spurn the protective principle as applicable to Canada and adopt a contrary one, namely, that which calls for the free admission or free export of any product into or out of Canada, any product in which Canada itself is interested as a producer." He thought it "much better that each nation should see to it that there is diversified varieties of industry within its borders, and that the world is far better for this diversity, for this scattering of human operations over the face of the globe. . . . If we had a system of free labor the world over; if labor were in this day to be regarded as a commodity purchasable in the open market under the unimpeded laws of demand and supply; if every employer in Canada were able to put his hand on any portion of the globe and take labor of any color or any quality or any race, and if we could keep them here at low wages, then there would be little to prevent the competition of the industries of one land with those of another under unimpeded trade regulations." This was not the condition today. Labor was protected by special laws and under such conditions a country which was not free to get labor where it pleased could not compete with those nations where labor was cheap and plentiful.

High Living Standard

Canada lay alongside of a nation in which a high standard of living was maintained, and it was imperative that a similar standard be maintained in this country. Moreover the United States, a market of 110,000,000 people had been closed by a protective tariff to the producers of Canada and there was no inducement for the manufacturers of the United States to locate in Canada to produce for such a small market as this country offered. It was therefore necessary to preserve this market for the Canadian producer. Canada labored under conditions which made the adoption of this course imperative, and this course would necessarily have to be followed as long as the United States pursued a similar course.

It had been said, Mr. Meighen continued, that the protective tariff weighed heavily on agriculture. In reply he cited the value of agricultural production in 1901 and in 1923. There had been a very great increase and the figures showed a development that could not have taken place if agriculture, especially in Western Canada, had been "struggling against an adverse economic policy, against false and fallacious rules of trade."

Low Tariff Threats

There had been some invasions of the protective principle, he said, but nothing serious. There had, however, been threats of tariff reductions so persistent that business had been affected. Whether a tariff was high or low depended upon the policy of other countries. Since the armistice 65 countries have raised their tariffs, the outstanding of these being France. What might have been a sufficient tariff five years ago was an insufficient tariff today. Mr. Meighen then went on to deal with reductions which had actually taken place in some tariff schedules, such as iron and steel, woolens, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and certain cotton goods, and he put on Hansard a table showing in what countries the duties on these particular classes of goods had been raised. He also contended that the reduction in the duties on these goods had not resulted in any lowering of price, but the reduction had very seriously injured the industries affected. He read letters from manufacturers with the object of showing that reductions in the duties had been followed by depression in the business.

One of the effects of this depression dwelt upon by Mr. Meighen was the emigration from this country into the United States. The records of the United States government he stated show that in the "fiscal year 1923, there was a net loss to Canada in favor of the United States of 102,520; and in 1924 a net loss of 181,194." It had been said that these emigrants were now coming back at the rate of 4,000 a month, but for himself he had not seen these returning emigrants. He contended, and quoted from the New York World in favor of his contention, that a very large proportion of emigrants from Canada went into the United States, and he claimed this was in consequence of the low tariff policy of the government.

Labor and the Tariff

He did not, he said, "plead for the protective policy in the interest of farmer, laborer, employer or anybody else"; he pleaded for it in the interests of the whole country, but, he continued, "if there is one class of our population to whom it is more vital than to any other it is certainly the labor class." That class suffered when industries were closed down and the workers were compelled to seek work elsewhere. He quoted the following from Tom Moore, the prominent Labor leader, as laying down the position of labor with regard to the tariff.

"Labor accepts the principle of protection as a necessary corollary to the protection of their own means of making a living."

The Conservative party, he said, through its history had been committed to the principle of protection and it was their purpose to put into effect a definite protection policy and to rescue Canada from the injurious consequences of the vacillating policy followed by the present government.

In reply to a question from Mr. Woodsworth, Labor M.P. for Centre Winnipeg, as to whether there was any guarantee that the protection of an industry meant the protection of the interests of the employees of that industry, Mr. Meighen asserted that the interests of labor certainly were affected when, through reduction of the tariff, industries were reduced to a state of depression or forced to close their doors, and he mentioned certain industries which he claimed had been so affected.

Protection and Prices

With regard to the argument that a protective tariff raised prices Mr. Meighen stated that, even if prices were raised, it was "far better to have a small increase of price with a job which provides the money to pay that price, than to have a despairing home where nobody can find work and nobody able to pay any price at all." He did not agree, however, that protection raised the general level of prices. To raise prices the respective protected industries would have to create monopolies and he contended that it was impossible to create such monopolies. He further contended that even if domestic competition should fail to keep down prices and prevent the creation of monopolies, the monopolies could come under the control of the government in the interests of the consuming public. Experience, however, he affirmed, had shown that reduction of the tariff did not necessarily reduce prices and that a protective duty did not necessarily raise them.

Would Restore Implement Duties

Mr. Raymond, Liberal M.P. for Brantford, asked Mr. Meighen if, in the event of the Conservative party being returned to power, he would raise the duty on agricultural implements to the figure it was at when he left office. Mr. Meighen replied: "Undoubtedly I would, and I say so unhesitatingly." He would not say, however, in reply to a question from Mr. Crerar that he would impose a duty on binder twine.

His policy, Mr. Meighen continued, involved not only the adoption of a firm and consistent protective tariff but the national utilization of Canadian raw material. He referred to asbestos, nickel and pulpwood as illustrations of natural products exported from this country as raw material when the wealth of the country would be immensely increased by industries which would work them up into the finished articles. The time had come, he said, for this country to assert every advantage that it possesses, and in absolute fearlessness of retaliation or anything

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Serving Farm Needs

Dean Howes of Alberta University tells what that institution is doing to solve some farm problems

THROUGH the kindness of The Grain Growers' Guide, I am offered the opportunity to set before its readers a statement as to the work of our college of agriculture. I shall not use space to speak of the academic work of the college, except in passing. I can assume that it is taken for granted that we aim to teach boys who come to us in attendance on our degree course, or our short courses, that we aim to give the technical work required, and such cultural work as will turn out men fit for proper citizenship to act as leaders in the different fields of agricultural endeavor. It is of course the most important phase of our work, but it is a phase that is generally recognized, and I would like to use the space allotted me to refer to the work of agricultural experiment and research carried on at our college.

We all admit that agriculture is very important in our scheme of things. Also no sane man will contend that our understanding of the varied agricultural processes is perfect, but rather that we must always strive for improvement if we would not eventually slip back. Granted these two premises, we must look to trained men to study out for us better things in agriculture, whether it be of soil, plant, or animal, and the best place of all to carry out this work is at an educational institution. I say this in full knowledge of the splendid work done by stations not connected with educational institutions. We need the brightest and most active minds in the service of our students, and these are to be found among those who are interested in the research side of our work, those who are earnestly probing into the unknown, striving for "whatsoever things are true." Then, too, the necessity for teaching is a good tonic for the man of research, for while it does not preclude his keeping his head a bit above the clouds, it is a reliable insurance that he must also keep his feet on the ground. Failing this the students will discipline him for the good of his soul. This is a studied confession of faith, and is an explanation of the type of men we have striven to gather together at our college of agriculture—in the departments of soils, field crops, livestock, engineering, dairying, etc.—men not only known as tried teachers, but also men who are not satisfied that the peak of agricultural knowledge is reached, not satisfied to be parasitical broadcasters of the results of the work of others.

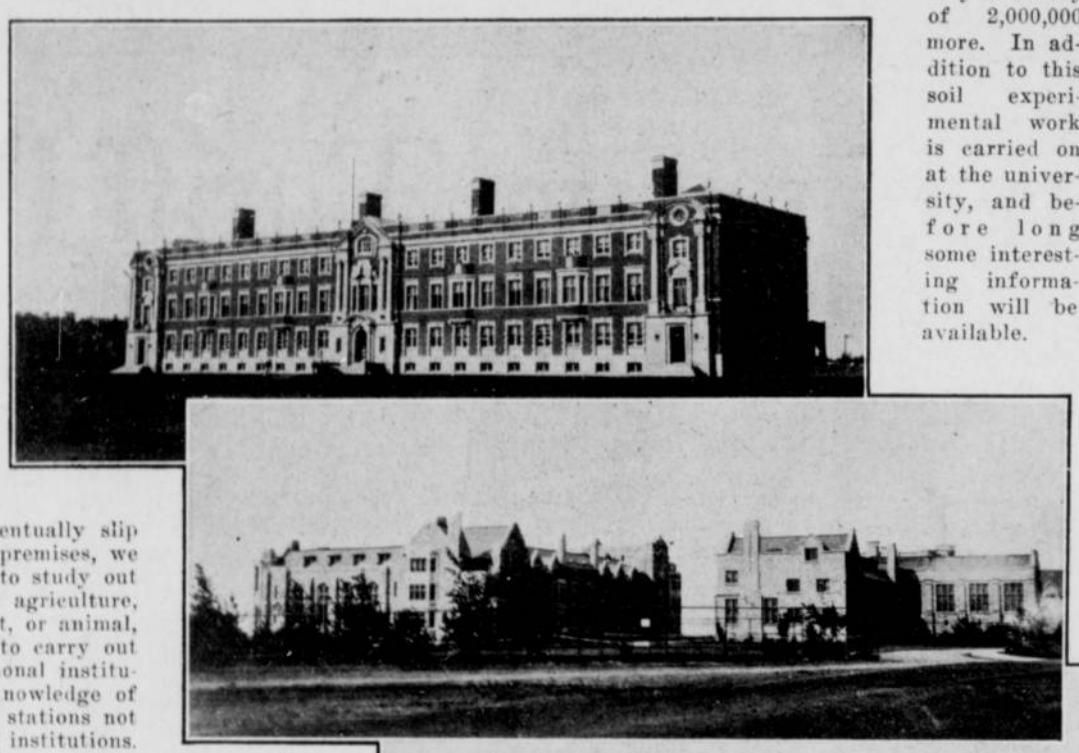
An earnest mathematical soul in Ontario once demonstrated that the introduction and improvement of Mancheuri barley alone, figured on a basis of comparison between the ten years preceding and the ten years succeeding its introduction, had produced an increase in actual wealth to the province of Ontario enough to maintain the Ontario Agricultural College, at its then cost of maintenance for 98 years. I do not think of submitting anything so mathematical, but I am willing that the reader should keep this idea to the fore in passing judgment: what is this work worth economically to the province of Alberta today, and to the Dominion of Canada? I shall write a short note on the work of each of the directly agricultural departments of our college.

Horticulture

This department has been carrying on a series of tests with tree fruits, bush fruits, vegetables, and also is doing a great deal of work with ornamental trees and shrubs. As yet it must be admitted that there seems to be more interest taken of this work by people of the urban centres of the province than in the rural communities. There are many explanations that are obvious, but the fact remains that the work of this department is of great economic value to our people for we will never have real farm homes until this work is taken more seriously.

Entomology

The head of this department has carried on for two years for our department of agriculture a campaign against the grasshopper plague: that in the main this campaign has been eminently successful is well understood. It is a conservative estimate that in one year alone the province was saved eighty times the amount of money spent in fighting the plague. Prof. Strickland is now engaged in research work in connection with the wheat-stem sawfly and wireworms.



Seats of agricultural education in the prairie provinces

Top—The Arts Building at the University of Alberta. Centre—Qu'Appelle Hall at the University of Saskatchewan. Bottom—The dormitory at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Agricultural Engineering

The service of this department has been along the lines of farm machinery and farm practices. A tremendous demand has been made for bulletins on plows and plowing, and ropework for the farm.

Dairying

The reputation of Alberta dairy products is well known. Last year the turn over in Alberta represented about $23,000,000. It is enough to point out that the demand for research in this work has resulted in the establishing at our college of an efficient laboratory, where Dr. Marker and his men carry on such work as the exigencies of the dairy industry demand. The outstanding importance of the industry is alone a guarantee of the financial value of this work.

Soils

The outstanding activity of this department has been the conduct each year, under the direction of Dr. Wyatt, of a provincial soil survey. Let it be understood that this is a real survey that is intended to stand the test of many years, and is not a superficial census of conditions existing at the present alone. Such work is necessarily slow and exact. The field work is supported by the provincial department of agriculture, and mapwork is being done in co-operation with the Dominion Department of the Interior, and the university furnishes facilities for the laboratory work. The whole enterprise is under the direction of our department of soils. Up to the present we have surveyed about 5,000,000 acres, and have on the way a survey of 2,000,000 more. In addition to this soil experimental work is carried on at the university, and before long some interesting information will be available.

Field Husbandry

1. The production and distribution of new and superior varieties of farm crops.
2. Cultural experiments with farm crops.
3. Investigation of special problems connected with crop production.

The outstanding activities in the first department have been our production of Altaswede clover, a selection from late Swedish clover; a selected improvement in field peas; a new early flint corn which has been favorably received at Ottawa and Washington; and the development of two new wheats, one named Renfrew, and the other still recognized as No. 222. Renfrew is meant for use in the south and east parts of the province, and No. 222 in the north and the foothills districts. In addition to this we have multiplied for distribution a selection of timothy, and a superior strain of western rye grass.

In explanation of the second activity it may be said that the University is recognized as the chief source of supply for registered stock seed, and our main avenue of co-operation, is the Alberta Seed Growers' Association. Since much of the Alberta seed exhibited at the Chicago International comes from University stock, attention need only be called to the winnings of the past three years, as an indication of the influence of the college along this important line of endeavor. It is not out of place to mention that the district which won the honor of taking the highest prize in alfalfa seed production has been under the inspection and advice of Dr. R. Newton, of our field husbandry department for some years past.

When we speak of special problems we are referring to that which comes under the description of deeper research. Our leading activities are:

1. The investigation into winter killing of sweet clover.
2. The study of winter hardiness.
3. The study of drought hardiness.
4. The study of the influence of environment upon the quality of wheat: a very timely piece of work.
5. The study of the hulling of timothy seed.
6. The study of the origin of false wild oats, and the sterility of alfalfa.

Besides that we are carrying on a study of the plant life of our native hay and range lands.

Animal Husbandry

This department of our college of agriculture has taken a major interest in the experimental work with live stock; indeed this department is on an experimental basis. Following is a list of some of our activities with cattle:

1. Value of silage as compared with green feed.
2. The relative economy of full grain feeding and limited grain feeding.
3. The economy of feeding oil meal.
4. A comparison of the feeding value of oat hay and alfalfa hay.

Our exhibition of pure-bred steers at all the large shows on the continent is pretty well known, most of these calves were contributed to the college by breeders of the province. This year we exhibited three champions, seven firsts at Toronto Royal; one reserve champion, two firsts, three thirds and one fourth at the International at Chicago. These donations of pure-bred livestock by the breeders of the province provide the best material for classwork, and are looked on as good advertisement for the breeds and the breeders.

In sheep the leading experiments are:

1. To note the effect of breeding lambs as influencing the size, vitality and reproduction of the ewes and their offspring.
2. To compare the value of oat and sunflower silage for feeding pregnant ewes.
3. To ascertain the effect of different rations on the prevalence of goitre.
4. To determine the economy of linseed oil meal for fattening lambs when fed oat hay and alfalfa hay.
5. A comparison of the efficiency of mature and immature oat hay for fattening lambs.
6. To test the suitability of sweet clover, altaswede clover, oats, rape and a mixture of oats and rye pasture for suckling ewes and lambs.
7. To determine the value of minerals for fattening lambs.

In swine the following are the experiments:

1. Comparisons of such pasture crops as a cereal mixture, oats and fall rye rape, alfalfa, sweet clover and sunflowers.
2. A determination of the effects of feed and method of feeding on the type of hog and quality of carcass produced.
3. Work with mineral mixtures both simple and complex for winter fed pigs and pigs under pasture conditions.

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Our Four Types of Gophers

Prof. V. W. Jackson discusses their habits, their economic importance, and their distribution in Manitoba

HUMAN nature is very much like all nature; it has a seven-year cycle, or a periodic recurrence of activity, just like the seven-year rabbit or the seventeen-year locust.

Seven years ago much interest was taken in the gopher campaign, and it reached a climax in 1919 when over half-a-million flickertails were brought in by the school children of the province during May, and 25,000 pocket gophers were trapped. Careful records were kept, and from these records we have made a map which shows that the worst gopher municipalities are along the international boundary, indicating that the goper has come in from the south and that the pocket gopher has come in by way of the Pembina Mountains, where better drainage prevails.

The pocket gopher centre is Argyle municipality, and from the Pembinas they have spread over most of the province, being found as far north as the Porcupine Mountains (Lat. 53 N.), but in decreasing numbers from the centre, or as we leave the Pembinas. Both the flickertail and the pocket gophers are rapidly extending their range. The flickertails are driving back the striped gophers as settlement continues. The striped gopher is naturally a sod gopher, and as virgin prairies are turned down he looses his favorite haunt. And as the flickertail is larger and more aggressive, he beats the striped gopher in the struggle for existence and is now the gopher we mean when we say gopher—outnumbering the others at least 20 to one.

Range of the Different Types

There are parts of the province where flickertail gophers would average 25 or 30 to the acre, particularly on the lighter soils of Shell River, Shellmouth and North Cypress and on the drifting soils along the international boundary. The flickertail prefers the easy burrowing of light soils. The pocket gopher also prefers light soils, but the striped gopher is a sod gopher and can dig in our Red River gumbo soils, but does not throw up the soil in mounds as does the other two. He is now confined to the transition zone between the open prairie and the treed zone, where the scrub gophers holds sway.

Our four gophers differ in habits as well as in range. The flickertail is the grain gopher, the pocket gopher lives on roots and vegetables, and the scrub gopher robs ground nests and will even steal chickens. They are easily distinguished—the flickertail is a reddish grey, with no back stripes but a small black tail with a reddish border which he flickers when alert, hence his name. The striped gopher has six stripes down the back, black stripes with buff dots, and a longer tail than the flickertail. Both stand erect when on watch, or when eating.

The scrub gopher is larger, grey in color, has a long bushy grey tail and is sometimes miscalled grey squirrel or ground squirrel, for the gophers have cheek pouches and the squirrels have not.

The Pocket Gopher

The pocket gopher has very large cheek pouches extending back to the shoulders, and a short naked tail like a rat, which distinguishes it from other gophers. But it is seldom seen as it is nocturnal in its habits, coming out only in the dark or dusk to feed above ground, at other times eating the roots below, often going down a row of alfalfa and taking every root in the row. It also eats carrots, beets and potatoes, and will even steal pumpkin seeds and bury them for winter use.

This indicates a way of poisoning this underground gopher—poison bits of vegetables and place them in the burrow. This is the gopher which builds up mounds of loose dirt over the entrance to its burrow, and hence is commonly called a mole, although wrongly so, for moles are insectivorous and have a full set of 42 teeth, whereas the pocket gopher has only 20 teeth, the smallest number of any rodent, or mammal for that matter.

This underground gopher is also nearly blind, like the mole, and hence often so-called. On account of their underground and nocturnal habits they are much harder to get—a small Victor steel trap buried at the outlet of a fresh burrow being the way by which the school children got the 25,000 in 1919.

A Cheap Gopher Bait

The other gophers are easily poisoned in early spring with poisoned bait. Cover 20 quarts of oats with a coating of strychnine, syrup and anise. This is made by dissolving one ounce of strychnine and one ounce of baking soda in a pint of thin hot starch paste (clear) and add half a cup of molasses or corn syrup and a teaspoonful of oil of anise to flavor and attract by its aroma. This should be enough to treat the gopher-infested area on a quarter-section and the cost is only about $2.00.

That it is well worth while is easily seen on a moment's reflection. Multiply the grain you think a gopher destroys by the number of gophers on your field or adjoining fields (for gophers will travel a mile or so to feed) and add to this the damage done by the big badger holes made in digging for the gophers and you will find that it costs you perhaps a dollar per gopher—say any part of it, and you have a loss far exceeding the cost of poisoning the gophers on your property. Charge some of it up to the sport of shooting, trapping and snaring the pests that mean millions to this province.

An experienced farmer at Roblin says his 900 gophers eat $300 of wheat. There are not less than ten million gophers in Manitoba, and many times as many in Saskatchewan and Alberta, If Manitoba's loss is five million dollars, the total loss to the prairie provinces must be at least $25,000,000.

The introduction of alfalfa has brought a new charge against the pocket gopher which seems to prefer alfalfa roots to any other. In the Cartwright district pocket gophers have destroyed large areas of alfalfa. No doubt these underground gophers are far more numerous than commonly supposed, although the destruction of 25,000 of them in 1919 checked the damage for several years, but farmers say they are back again as plentiful as ever. Will the gopher competition of 1925 be as successful as the one of 1919? That depends on how seriously we go

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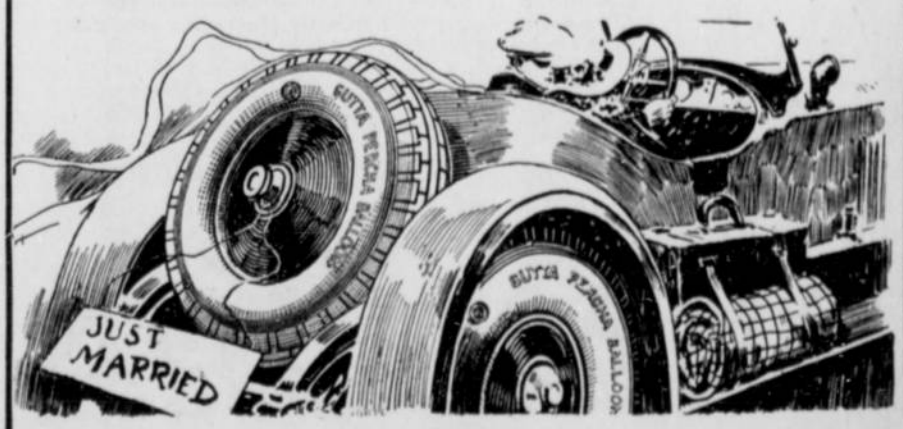

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after the gopher, and how soon, for young gophers were running around this year the last week in April, nearly a month earlier than usual. We must realize the menace of increasing numbers if we are to give them another seven-year setback.

Finds Row Crops Practical

I was first interested in growing inter-tilled crops as substitutes for bare summerfallow by reading Prof. Manley Champlin's articles on this subject in 1920. In 1921 I started with corn and wheat, oats, peas in double rows, and have since grown barley, sweet clover and oats in triple rows. I have averaged about 30 acres in inter-tilled crops each year after the first year and no bare fallow. I am satisfied with my progress and believe that with careful attention to a few important points, partial summerfallow will help considerably to reduce our operating costs.

First a few words as to seeding and cultivation. Fit inch boards the width of bottom of the drill box so as to sow the grain in triple rows 30 inches apart. Drag, if necessary, to kill weeds, either when grain is first peeping through, or when stooling. About three cultivations are necessary. The yield in each case from row seeding of wheat, oats, barley, sweet clover (for seed), has been approximately the same as obtained from stubble seeded in the usual manner.

Fighting Weeds

In cases where the grain was allowed to ripen, the quality was excellent. I have found, however, that it doesn't pay to allow the row grain to ripen. When the grain is allowed to stand this long, the weeds in with the grain are given a unique opportunity to finish their development, sometimes making most of their growth after the grain has ceased to take all the available moisture. In almost every case the crops following inter-tilled grains allowed to ripen have been foul with volunteer grain and annual weeds, as buckwheat and pigweed, etc. Perennial weeds would be worse. Mustard can easily be kept down. I have often pulled it from the cultivator seat. A clean piece of land may easily be made foul by allowing a few weeds to ripen in the rows.

I have found also that Banner oats, even if cut in thin dough or milk stage, has about 10 days or two weeks too long a growing season. I believe 60-day or Cole oats would be better. Liberty, the hulless variety, shells too easily. However, where the growing grain has choked back the weeds, or after oats cut early for green feed, the first crop after partial summerfallow has yielded, on the average, perhaps 70 per cent. to 90 per cent. of bare fallow crop. (I am estimating on basis of yield from breaking and neighbor's summerfallow.)

Corn land, if kept clean, yields about same as summerfallow, but corn crop is rather uncertain. Oats cut for green feed may be very profitably cut green and put in the silo or cured for green feed for livestock. If a sufficiently early non-shattering variety of oats can be secured, it can be allowed to partly ripen and fed to horses.

Cost of Row Crops

The cost of cultivation, using a modern two-row corn cultivator, is not much greater than the cost of keeping bare summerfallow in an equally good state of cultivation. However, for an extensive farmer, with plenty of land, using never less than six horses and sometimes more, the cost would be too great unless he had cheap help to run the cultivator. Of course, the cost of harvesting can be charged to the crop obtained. I consider the following points very important, success being conditional on their observance: namely, careful farming to keep down the weeds by thorough cultivation whenever necessary, both during growing season and after crop is cut; fairly thick sowing; and the use of an early-maturing crop, cut before weeds can ripen. Finally, I have found the advantages of using inter-tilled crops (say some corn and early oats) instead of summerfallow to be as follows:

(1) Reduces danger of soil drifting.
(2) Keeps soil firm.
(3) Should give a larger net yield over a term of years, as it utilizes rainfall as it comes, thus avoiding the large loss from evaporation.
(4) If the farmer has his whole area in crop every year without much greater cost than if he had only 75 per cent. in, he is in a much better condition to reap the full benefit of the good years.
(5) In dry years he is sure to have feed from properly cultivated partial summerfallow.
(6) Encourages keeping of live-stock, which should help to maintain soil fertility.
(7) In case of corn, "hogging off" provides unusually cheap feed.—"Hamlet."

Likes Alfalfa

Alfalfa has been grown on this farm for the past 18 years, and the longer I have grown it, the better have I liked it.

First I started with a small patch about half an acre, seed procured from the Old Country, Provence Lucerne. I did not inoculate this, it came through winter O.K. We mulched part with straw, but part not mulched did best. I got a good crop the next season. But many of the plants did not do well after that first cutting. I then procured some seed of the Grimm variety—inoculated with earth procured from an experimental farm and got a good catch.

Next season I added to my alfalfa patch, with Grimm, procured from the true source in the states. This we allowed to go to seed and threshed enough seed to enlarge my field. I lost considerable seed by a heavy wind blowing away the coils.

Right along we had been sowing broadcast, so thought we would try rows. I drilled some in about 8 inches apart, and some at 14, with a very light seeding, about 5 to 3 pounds per acre, according to width of row. This, particularly the wider rows, gave us the best results. After a couple of years, the rows met. When in full foliage I have harrowed with drags, disced heavily in dry and in wet weather and improved the stand for that one particular crop and manured a piece which was harrowed in early in spring, using a light coat of well rotted powdery manure. This was also of some benefit.

We have lost nothing from winter killing, but the pocket gophers undermine, and cut off the top roots several inches down, killing the plant in most cases, depending I think on the season of the year when it is done. These rascals also heave up a lot of earth which is hard on mower knives.

This small area has grown horse feed for that period of time when feed is usually short, from June 15 to August 15, almost without exception, and when it is reasonably wet we have been able to stack several loads for late fall or early spring feeding. It takes very little for a horse feed and goes a long way. This must be noted by the novice, alfalfa is a strong food and must always be used sparingly. We have had enough to use for calves and milch cows, in some seasons and it is excellent for the purpose. The main idea though has been to supply summer fodder for the work horses!

In a year when growth is fully normal one can cut with a scythe on a few square yards enough for a day's fodder, in two or three weeks after growth has commenced. It is often possible to cut the same ground again. Alfalfa if properly cared for, is good for two cuttings except in a very dry year, and goes in to winter with a good length of third crop growth, which holds the snow. It is hard to use in wet weather, and when once stacked needs some other kind of fodder, on top of stack or a thatch, as it is poor stuff to shed water.—R. H. C., Sask.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool recently let contracts for the erection of 27 country elevators and have purchased three existing houses. These elevators are all to be in operation in time for the handling of this year's crop.

Cutting alfalfa on the farm of H. P. Pierne, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Man.

Mr. Pierne says: "Alfalfa has been grown on our farm successfully for 24 years. We brought the seed from France, but I could not tell what kind it was. I have never inoculated it though it might have been better. I always cut it twice a year and in the years of heaviest growth, three times. My land is quite sandy soil, and in a hilly and bushy country as may be seen by the accompanying photo.

"Alfalfa, with us, grows best in the low places. I have sold quite a lot of seed in this district and hope to sell more this year. Around here farmers will not buy any other if they can get mine. For the seed I always take the second crop, but this year I am going to try the first crop as some years the winter weather kills some of it, if it has been cut too late in the season. I feed my horses on alfalfa hay only, feeding less oats, and I have never had any trouble with sick horses.

"Plowing alfalfa is as hard as virgin breaking, but old alfalfa land is just as fertile; that's my experience."

Home-Made Haying Equipment

The accompanying photo and drawing show how to put feed in a barn without track or carrier. We have a track and carrier in our barn but it proved so unsatisfactory we had to look for something else. Of course if we had renewed the rope every year and loaded our slings lightly enough so it would not overtax the rest of the equipment I daresay everything would have been satisfactory. But as it was, when several of us worked together moving in stacks of feed, someone was sure to overload and cause a delay of an hour or more for repairs.

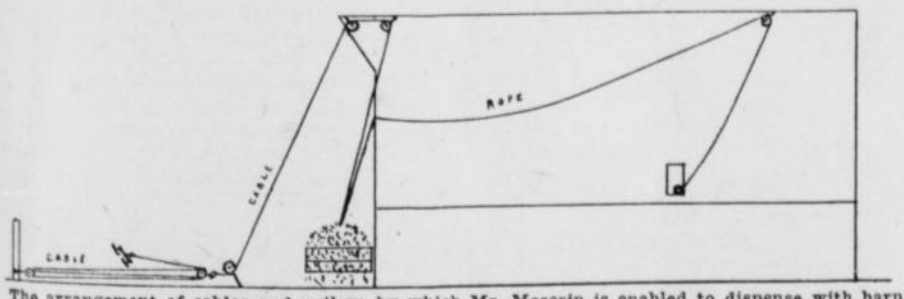
So I determined to rig up something that would not get out of order and strong enough to hoist any two-horse load at one lift. We have a partition in our 20-foot racks and take them up in two lifts. We have used this equipment for five or six years, and with the exception of a few sling accidents it has lifted every load to which it has ever been hooked.

Of course the slings must be very strong. We had some trouble at first especially handling oat sheaves. We finally made the slings from wire rope as shown in the drawing. We sometimes wire the centre solid and put a trip lock on the loose pulley on the single line cable there by letting loose one end of the sling. Since then we have had no sling troubles.

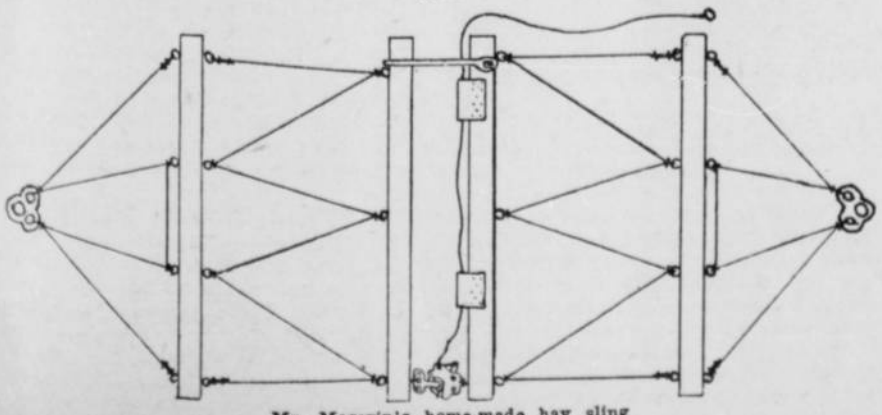
We can certainly appreciate this equipment after all the difficulties we have had with track carrier and old style of slings. I had so much trouble with rope getting old and rotten and breaking when hooked to an extra large load that I decided to use larger pulleys and three-eighth inch wire rope of the very best quality. When unloading a whole load at one lift in order to make the bundle as small as possible the slings must not be long enough for the ends to come together.

We had trouble with hay winding into the sling pullies when using rope, and to overcome this we decided to lift the feed on a single line, having a hook on the end of the cable for one end of the sling and a pulley running on the cable to hook to the other end of the sling. This pulley is not large, just the ordinary iron barn pulley, but to keep it from getting damaged by the large pulleys above, we placed a three or four-inch washer on the cable above this pulley. The plate on the hub of a Ford car is satisfactory. By smoothing it up a little it will not damage the cable.

By the drawing it may be seen that this single line cable runs from the load to a large pulley just inside the barn then to the one outside, then to the pulley anchored about 15 or 20 feet from the barn in line with the centre. A strong ring must be well clamped to this end of the cable. One may see by the drawing that this single line cable is drawn by tackle block between the end of it and a post some distance from the barn. I give the team the purchase of four by hooking a double pulley in the end of the single line and a single pulley to the post. One end of the cable is also fastened at the post and of course the team hooked to the other end.



The arrangement of cables and pulleys by which Mr. Moscrip is enabled to dispense with barn track



Mr. Moscrip's home-made hay sling

These blocks were made for one-inch rope; they are all iron, not heavy but strong. I tried inch rope but soon replaced it with the same three-eighth inch cable as the single line is made from, and although the pulleys are smaller the cable shows no sign of wearing out after four or five years of use. The end of the cable to which the team is hitched has a good ring. The clevis on the doubletrees has a hook. A good team with fair footing will easily lift a large two-horse load in one lift.

Care of Cables

On a hot day once a year we paint the cables with steam engine cylinder oil, these cables are 14 years old and still in first-class condition. Never let a loaded cable run over the corner of a timber or rub against iron such as the sides of the blocks. Even pulleys that are not free to line up wear the cable rapidly. Always watch for loops or kinks in the cable before starting the team. A careless driver may ruin a cable the first load. Small pulleys wear cables much faster than large ones. It is poor economy to try to tie knots in the cable to save buying clamps. We use two good clamps at each end of both cables to fasten to rings, hooks and pulleys.

Slings

The drawing shows that the slings have a ring at one edge and the trip lock at the other. The trip rope must pass through belting loops along the spreader across to the side with the ring so it will not get buried in the feed. The ring slips over the end of a spreader on the opposite half of the sling and slips off when the sling is tripped so the opposite edge spreads apart. If the ring cuts a groove in the spreader or does not slip off readily, that point on the spreader must be covered with light iron. In sending inexperienced men for feed it is well to tie the ring in place with a band of twine or devise a sort of spring clip to hold it lightly in place. Of course if it is put in place when loading it will stay there.

We had an old cable on hand about half-inch in size. We took the strands apart and made the slings from these strands. I could not figure out an easy

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way to keep the two outside spreads from sliding on the cables toward the centre, so I bored holes through them and made heavy wire loops on each side of spreaders, stringing the cables through these loops.

I did not have clamps for such light cable so I used some light soft iron rod and bent the end in about the shape of the letter C and then cut it off. I made about forty for each sling. These clamps are closed with a hammer and we never had one slip. However, we use two on the ends of all the cables. We fasten the ends when we string the cables, then we stretch the sling with a wire stretcher and get the slack all out of the cables, then while still tight we put clamps on the cables near all the loops, rings, etc. Be careful not to damage the cable by using unnecessary force closing these clamps.

If these slings are properly cared for they should last as long as the barn, and they are so much lighter than those we discarded. The discarded ones were made from one-inch rope, and were very satisfactory for a couple of years. When using rope to draw back the feed there is very little to be gained by using a trip lock except when the barn is nearly full. It takes very little time to slack the rope and unhook one end of the sling and then start the team to pull out the sling or have a trip lock on loose pulley as described above. When used this way one trip lock will do for any number of slings.

Grows Fruit Successfully

Fruit growing is a very simple thing provided a shelter is given and the fruit trees are planted far enough from the shelter so as they will have ample moisture and sunlight to mature. A number of years ago I bought crab apples and cherries. They bore well, but didn't get enough sunlight to mature. Later I purchased a few more and planted them at least 45 feet from the shelter and have had great success with these. They also do better when they are let grow bushy.

I have the Sapa, Opata and Cheney plums, Compass cherries, Transcendent crab apples, apples, Beta grapes, Thimble berries, black raspberry, everbearing and red raspberry, strawberries and gooseberries. The plum trees bore fruit at three years old and last year as five-year-olds were very heavily laden. The Sapa and Cheney have been the best flavored, and they also ripen early, are large and bear heavily. Cherry trees last year were heavily laden, but some were late in ripening and caught by frost. We have two varieties of crab apples, one of them the Transcendent. They have been bearing good for two years, and last year I picked about 30 pails. These are an early-maturing variety, ripening in July and August. The apple tree had two large apples last year for the first time.

Beta grapes have also done well, but need a protection of straw in the winter. Two years ago I picked two baskets full, with flavor and size equal to those brought from the East. The raspberries, Thimble berries and small fruits are very easily grown, and I find that the Herbert and Latham varieties of raspberries are large, firm berries.

For two years I have grown fruit for our own requirements and also sold hundreds of pounds.—H. Benton, Pratt, Man.

Lots of Fun—No Profit

I am living on a good wheat farm, not my own, but rented on shares, furnishing everything and giving the owner one-third, clear in the elevator. I do not keep any cows, pigs, hens, ducks or turkeys, because they are too much trouble. My wife does not care to look after fowls, make butter or bake bread, so that we get all these supplies at the town store where the merchant carries us all summer if we promise to settle up in the fall. Sometimes we can do this, but when a crop failure comes we cannot make a settlement, so the merchant takes our note until the next year, and we are allowed to continue buying on credit. Of course, this is easy pickings for us but we do not see where the merchant will come out in case of another failure, and we do not worry much about it either as it is his lookout, and we did not give him any security because we do not own any stock or land. We figured it out that we get our bread for about $24 a year; butter, $35; milk, $32.50; eggs, $20.80; meat, $52; canned fruit, $40; vegetables, $30. Of course, that only runs into about $235 a year and we don't have any bother with cows and pigs, etc. We don't appear to be able to save any money, nor do we get a chance to take a trip, although we have fair crops every year and if we have to pay our bills we have nothing left. Our biggest regret is that we ever came into this country for we cannot get along and save any money.

This year, we have nice green grass all around the house as there are no cattle or poultry to spoil it, and in the evenings we can take a rest after supper, out on this grass. We have nothing to do now for a couple of months as we are finished with our seeding, and we will not bother putting in any potatoes as we can get them from the town grocer as well.—A. B. Chambers.

A Beekeeping Experience

My brief experience with bees may be of interest to others who are starting or contemplating making a start with a few bees, and my advice to anyone starting is to go slow for the first year or two as there are a lot of things that have to be learned by experience, no matter how many books and papers are read, or lectures heard.

My first start with bees was with a full colony, bought about the end of June from a local bee man. This colony swarmed in about 10 days as they were good and strong when I received them.

That year I got some surplus, and the bees went into the cellar with an abundance of stores. Last spring these two colonies came out of the cellar in good shape, and seven more two-pound packages with queens were brought in from Alabama.

The season being so backward these were not received until May 26, which seemed late, but willows were covered with pollen, and the dandelions were in bloom, so they built up quite rapidly. There were enough drawn combs from the two hives of the season before to give each one of these packages three or four drawn or partly drawn combs to start with, the rest of the 10-frame hives being filled up with full sheets of wired foundation.

No feed of any kind was given to these packages but they built up well, and before the season was over had averaged between 90 and 100 pounds per colony, as well as one natural swarm, and five made up from brood and queen cells or young laying queens.

One of these packages, as you will note from the snap sent, built up four 10-frame supers above the brood nest, and all they had to start on was four drawn combs. The combs shown in the picture are nearly perfect, being drawn right to the bottom bar and every cell capped.

These are all built on Dadant's wired foundation, which are made with vertical wires imbedded in the wax and make the putting in of the foundation a very simple and easy task even for a beginner. The wedge at the top holds all the weight of the comb without sagging, and makes for practically all worker comb.

Wintering is one of our big problems in Manitoba, as cellars are often damp or too many vegetables are kept to make it healthy for bees.

Mr. Tedford is secretary of the McCreary Agricultural Society, and is doing good work in placing the merits of beekeeping before his neighbors

This winter we have our bees in a pit in a sand bank 16 x 16, and five and one-half feet deep, lined up with railway ties with slabs on the top, then a layer of straw with dirt and sawdust from one to two feet deep over the lot. The bees seem to be wintering all right at this date, February 28, and we hope for the best, as they are quite dry and went in with plenty of good stores.

This spring I am bringing in enough packages to make up to 50 for a start, which will be run for honey only, keeping down the increase to a minimum.

There are a number going in for a few bees here this spring as we have a fair bee country as a rule for honey, which is gathered from the wild flowers and from sow thistle, also from sweet clover, of which more is being grown each season.

The local demand has been more than the supply so far, but in the future we will probably have to get rid of our surplus elsewhere, and we are in hopes that the honey pool will function this year so we will not have a glut on the market in case we have a large crop.

We have no disease here at present that we are aware of, and hope with care to keep free from this.—B. A. Tedford, McCreary, Man.

An Alberta Mink Ranch

Upon a farm situated about three miles east of Blackfalds, E. Farr has, as a sideline, a most up-to-date mink ranch. A few years ago Mr. Farr conceived the idea that this would be a paying proposition, consequently two years ago he purchased a pair of the Prince Edward Island variety, supposed to be the best in Canada. He has up to the present time raised 15, having now five males and 12 females, with the exception of a pair he has just sold to a Saskatchewan man which leaves his number at fifteen.

They are most interesting to watch in their playful manoeuvring. They are quite tame and will climb up the wire enclosure to greet the attendant or others, no doubt with the expectation of food being given. They will sometimes climb upon the shoulders of the attendant, and in other ways they show a friendly attitude. In the enclosed pen is their play ground where hollow logs and parts of trees are placed that they may exercise in their play element to their hearts content, and how they at times chase each other in play! They also love to play in the snow in winter time.

The pens are built 10 x 12 feet with a six foot wall, enclosed on all sides and overhead with closely woven wire. Four of these pens are built, two on each side of an alley-way with sufficient room for the attendant to work and care for the little animals, as here is built in their sleeping room and parlor for each family in their various pens leading up thereto. It is here they may be caught and changed from one pen to another at the will of the attendant.

People come from far and near to view this exceptionally unique fur farm and Mr. Farr is always pleased to show visitors through. Last fall there was added to this ranch three Chinchilla rabbits. This is an experiment, but Mr. Farr is very enthusiastic over the venture.

The feed for this ranch comprises principally meat of any kind, rabbit, eggs, fish, bread and milk. In the winter they eat snow instead of water being given.

The estimated value placed upon the live mink is around $90 per pair. The pelts bring various prices from $15 up, according to grade.

The farm is registered at Ottawa, and reports have to be given twice each year to Edmonton, and once each year to Ottawa, of all animals born or disposed of in any way. In the government report there is recorded 12 mink farms in Canada. This one apparently is the only one in Alberta.—W. J. Lobb.

Field Days at Morden

The Morden Experimental Station, which is the Dominion Experimental Station for southern Manitoba, plans on holding three Field Days this summer. They are as follows:

July 2—Beekeepers.
July 16—Field Crops.
August 20—Orchard and Garden.
Everybody is invited to attend

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Otto Segrin, Portland, Ore.

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"KING OF PAIN"
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these Field Days. Special speakers will be on hand at 2 p.m. to give short talks and to answer questions. The experimental plots will be visited.

Farm Hand Wanted

Mr. Robb informed the members of the House of Commons that when a boy he used to milk 18 head of cows night and morning. He also told them that he cannot afford to buy an automobile, and even if he had one he would not have time to drive it.

Oh, Mr., Mr. Robb,
Let me offer you a job
To milk my bunch of dogies on your own;
Eighteen head you say you did,
Night and morn when but a kid,
Twenty-five would be a detail now you're grown.

As this job won't keep you busy,
You'll have time to run a lizzie,
To while away the idle hours each day;
And the cost is fairly small,
Plus the tariff, tax and all,
I feel sure that you could buy one with your pay.

Please answer without fail,
By the next outgoing mail,
I'll hold this job awaiting your reply;
Though I don't know what you'll do,
I feel sure a man like you,
Can't afford to let a cinche like this go by.

—G. F. Lee, Midnapore, Alta.

Market Eggs

Compulsory grading of eggs now puts it up to the individual poultryman to market a good quality product or take the consequences—By Prof. M. C. Herner

IN 1915 the first car of eggs was shipped out of the western provinces, while in 1921 one hundred and seventy-five cars were inspected and sent out. This shows in a striking way how the production of market eggs has increased in the western provinces in a few short years. Not only do we now produce enough eggs for our own needs, but we have become a real factor in the production of eggs for markets outside of our own. We may still be bringing in eggs during the winter season, but we are sending out a great many times more eggs during the year than we are bringing in.

The consumption of eggs has very materially increased the last five or six years, due probably very largely to the standardization of quality. Under the old system of buying and selling eggs they were turned over at so much a dozen or so many cases containing so many dozen regardless of quality. Then there came a time when the losses in the trade, due to poor quality eggs, became such a glaring menace that some means had to be taken to improve the quality.

Poor quality of any commodity will naturally curtail consumption and eggs are no exception. In fact, it must be given added emphasis in eggs due to the structure and composition of the article and its very perishable nature. In addition to this the consumer must always be more or less ignorant of what the egg contains until it appears on the table and a few sore disappointments at this time would naturally bring a strong reaction against the use of eggs as an article of diet. Quality in almost all other articles of diet is apparent to every purchaser almost at a glance, but not so eggs. Hence the need for more information for the producer, how to improve the product; the dealer, how to handle it, and the consumer, how to tell quality.

Produce Quality Eggs in Summer

The improvement of the farm egg—for we accept it as a fact that 95 per cent of the eggs going into the trade are farm eggs—is not a one-sided question, but one that must find its start at home on the farm. The fact that eggs are only 10 and 12 cents in the summer at some points should not mean that we have to produce or keep on producing an inferior quality or a poor quality egg. The best way to increase consumption is to turn out a better quality egg and in due time the price is bound to adjust itself.

We realize that there are factors which to the farm poultry woman look to be unfair, that act as a deterrent in trying to get better farm eggs but we believe that our farmers are getting to the point where they can meet these and fight them with their own weapons. Nothing has done more to adjust and stabilize prices paid the farmers and prices paid by the consumer in the dressed poultry trade than co-operative marketing, and if this has been a success, then there is no reason why eggs which are also of a perishable nature, should not benefit the same way. One season's work of the "Egg Pool" in Manitoba has demonstrated this to be an actual fact. Besides this it will standardize quality and attract buyers. The grading and methods of payment as followed under this plan of co-operative market creates confidence and improves conditions for all.

Coming to the practical side of the question of producing quality eggs we have, first of all, the question of the care of the egg on the farm and the conditions surrounding the flock producing the eggs.

"Swat The Rooster"

Everyone is agreed as to the keeping quality of the non-fertile egg as compared with the fertile egg during the summer months. We must first of all face the fact that if we hope to get a good quality egg in the warm weather the males must be taken out of the flock. Regardless of what care the eggs get, how fresh they are or anything else it is absolutely impossible to get fertile eggs through the trade and to the consumer's table as a first-class egg during the summer season. So then, this must be the first step.

The bulk of the eggs are produced and go on the market during the warm weather, so this point becomes doubly important. Every egg that candles out as a heavy or cloudy yolk means that much loss, or partial loss, and just that much spread between the price which the farmer's wife is getting and the price which the consumer pays. The farmer's wife may not bother about candling the eggs and the country storekeeper may not bother either, but just as soon as those eggs get to the dealer they must be candled before they go to the retailer. Therefore the country storekeeper has to put his price low enough so he can break even on the loss sustained in the grading. Almost the entire loss in the egg trade from June to September is due to the eggs being fertile.

Dirty nests and dirty hen-houses and pens without straw in them, mean dirty eggs and such eggs must be sorted out in to the class for cracks and dirties and sold as that class.

Broody hens contribute their share towards degenerating the farm egg and yet there are but few farms where these are taken off as fast as they appear.

The egg shell is porous and dirt or filth of any kind sticking to the shell often causes mould growth inside. The older the egg the more the contents shrink or evaporate and the larger the air space becomes. The yolk also becomes darker or at least appears darker and the white becomes thinner and more watery, all of which means an egg of poorer quality.

The grading or candling of eggs is done on the basis of size or weight, cleanliness, soundness of shell, size of air cell, firmness of white, clearness of yolk and the mobility of the yolk. All these points are recognized in efficient grading work regardless who does it.

Federal Standards

It may be stated for the information of the farmer's wife, who in a large measure has control of the production and marketing of the eggs, that in the egg trade there are three classes, namely, "fresh," "storage" and "cracked and dirties." In the fresh class there are four grades, special, extra, firsts and seconds. Special must be of uniform size, weigh at least 25 ounces to the dozen, be clean and free from stain, strong and sound in shell, air cell not over 3-16-inch deep, white must be firm and clear and yolk dimly visible. Extras are to be reasonably uniform in size, weigh at least 24 ounces to the dozen, clean, sound in shell, air cell not over ¼-inch deep, white firm, yolk moderately visible. Firsts to weigh at least 22½ ounces to the dozen, clean, sound in shell, air cell not over ⅜-inch deep, white firm, yolk may be distinctly visible yet moving freely, air cell stationary but may be slightly tremulous. Seconds, sound in shell, may contain weak watery eggs and eggs with heavy yolks and all other eggs fit for food.

From these descriptions we see that the partially hatched egg or the egg with a chicken in it has absolutely no place on the market. It might be further added that there are practically no specials coming on the market during the summer season and but a comparatively small number of extras in the regular trade. The percentage of firsts and seconds is, however, altogether too high in comparison to the other two lighter grades.

The weight clause seriously affects or lowers the grade during the winter months and it might be well to breed and select for a larger size egg if it can be done, or it is good policy, too, to keep all small eggs at home.

Space does not permit to take up the subject as fully as it should be done. The reader can, however, read between the lines. There are phases of the question referring to the dealer which are worth considering, but we believe it best to present the subject from the farmer's wife's viewpoint and to encourage the production of a better quality egg first and then resorting to a different system of marketing if the product does not bring the price it should.

It is to be hoped that the egg regulations as now designed will eventually mean a better price for the farmer's wife for her eggs. So far, the consumer and the dealer have been the parties mostly benefited by the enforcement of these regulations and the producer has, if benefited at all, come in at the very tail end. We believe the quality of the eggs if not improved is at least now known to the consumer but it has had a distinct reaction on the country storekeeper and directly and adversely affected the returns of many of the producers. As time goes on some of these weaknesses of the system may be remedied and this producer participate in the better price for a better product the same as anyone else.

Science proves the danger of bleeding gums

COAST defense protects the life of a nation, gum defense the life of a tooth. On the gum line danger lies. If it shrinks through Pyorrhea decay strikes into the heart of the tooth.

Beware of gum tenderness that warns of Pyorrhea. Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhea—many under forty also. Loosening teeth indicate Pyorrhea. Bleeding gums, too. Remember—these inflamed, bleeding gums act as so many doorways for disease germs to enter the system—infecting the joints or tonsils—or causing other ailments.

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Amalgamation Conference Fails

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and Farmers' Union fail to reach agreement on amalgamation in conference at Saskatoon

WITH the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association standing firm for provincial organizations linked for common action through a federal council, and the Farmers' Union of Canada standing with equal firmness for a national organization with provincial units, the conference for amalgamation of the two farmers' organizations in Saskatchewan, held at Saskatoon, on June 5 and 6, failed to reach agreement.

The conference was called to consider a plan for amalgamation which the Farmers' Union was asked to prepare at the conference between the two associations held in Regina, on May 1, and it was attended by the executives of both bodies and the two amalgamation committees. The plan put forward by the Farmers' Union was as follows:

"First, there shall be a president, a central executive board and a national board of directors of the parent organization.

"There shall be a central convention for each province called annually, at which there shall be elected a provincial president, vice-president and executive, and a nominee for such province for the office of president of the Farmers' Union of Canada, and further elected at such provincial central convention; the number of candidates for election on the national board of directors as hereafter provided.

"The president of the Farmers' Union of Canada shall be elected from the candidates, one from each province, nominated by each provincial convention, and such election shall be by ballot of each member of the Farmers' Union of Canada throughout Canada.

"The provincial representative on the central provincial executive board shall be nominated at the central annual provincial convention, and if more than one nomination from each province, then such representative on the central executive board shall be elected by ballot of the members in good standing in such province.

"The national board of directors shall consist of the president, the central executive board and the president of each provincial executive and six other members elected as follows:

"At each provincial annual convention there shall be nominated six candidates for the national board of directors, and out of the total number nominated by the different annual provincial conventions, six shall be chosen by proportionate representation on a vote of all members of the Farmers' Union of Canada throughout Canada."

Oppose National Association

The plan received a thorough discussion, but the S.G.G.A. representatives could not agree to it because it involved a complete abandonment of the existing form of organization and a severance of the relationship now secured with the other organizations in the country, through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. They stated that while there were some features of the provincial organization itself which might be changed in the interests of unity, and notably, confining the organization to bona fide farmers or those who had taken a declaration to support the principles for which the organization stands, and admission to the locals by ballot, they could not accept the proposal for a national association.

"It is impossible," the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association delegates stated, in a memorandum submitted to the conference, "to attempt to organize the agriculturalists of Canada from one centre, and provincial organizations of some kind are absolutely essential. It is the opinion of the executive that greater progress can be made towards unifying the farmers' organizations by creating and maintaining provincial organizations which will deal with questions of vital importance to the farmers of the province in which the organization exists, but which shall be linked up in a really vital way with the other provincial farmer organizations throughout Canada."

Support a Federal System

It is further stated in the memorandum that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association had been affiliated for a great number of years with other provincial organizations, that they had acted in co-operation with these other organizations to the great benefit of the farmers of Canada, and that as these various provincial associations had a membership of between 140,000 and 150,000, the S.G.G.A. would not be justified in severing its connection with these organizations except in circumstances which promised greater advantage to the farmers of the province, and they could not see that such advantage would be secured by linking up "with a much smaller number of farmers comprised in the membership of the Farmers' Union." The memorandum continues, "In our opinion the solution to the problem appears to be by making the changes which we have stated in the basis of membership, by adopting a name that will be wide enough to include all farmers in Saskatchewan and reconstructing a federal organization which will be representative of all the farming interests in Canada, but which cannot be dominated by commercial companies or co-operative organizations, and which must remain by the terms of its constitution predominantly under the control and direction of the economic farmers' organizations." On that basis, the memorandum states, the S.G.G.A. was willing to amalgamate.

Union Rejects Federal Plan

The farmers' Union insisted that only bona fide farmers should be members of the organization, and eventually the S.G.G.A. representatives agreed to the proposal that only those whose main interest is farming and no other should be eligible for membership. The S.G.G.A. committee then endeavored to get the assent of the Farmers' Union to the plan of provincial units with a federal co-ordinating agency, but the Farmers' Union stood by their plan of a national organization. The Farmers' Union also stated that they had members in Manitoba and Alberta, and that fact had to be taken into consideration. The Farmers' Union finally rejected the provincial unit plan put forward by the S.G.G.A.

A member of the Farmers' Union committee then submitted a resolution calling for a conference of all the farmer organizations in Western Canada, with a view to effecting amalgamation on an inter-provincial and national plan. The S.G.G.A. committee took the stand that if the two organizations represented in the conference could not agree on a basis of amalgamation nothing could be gained by asking the other provinces to a conference, and the Farmers' Union representatives from Manitoba and Alberta took a similar view. The S.G.G.A. committee finally proposed that in view of the importance of securing unity among the farmers a joint convention should be held of a delegate or delegates from each local or lodge of the two organizations, and that the whole question of the basis of amalgamation and a common constitution be left to that convention, and the S.G.G.A. agreed to abide by the decision of the convention. The proposal was rejected by the Farmers' Union which submitted a counter proposal to the effect that two questionaires be prepared, one from the S.G.G.A. and one from the Farmers' Union, and submitted to the locals of each association, any further effort toward amalgamation depending upon the replies to the questionaire. This resolution did not carry as the S.G.G.A. committee was of the opinion that each organization should take whatever steps it deemed wise to get the views of the locals for future guidance and action. The conference closed after making provision for future meetings of the committees, President Edwards, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association being asked to call the next meeting after communicating with the Farmers' Union.

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Serving Farm Needs

Continued from Page 8

4. Comparisons of various rations for wintering brood sows.

5. Further work as to profits in raising fall pigs.

Many of these experiments have been carried on for five years, and bulletins published; others are under way this year for the first time.

Every spring we have a Feeders' Day which is attended by over 250 people where the year's experiments are explained, and many of the animals under experiment are there up for observation.

Extension

The following are our extension activities:

1. An extensive correspondence on technical problems, which is handled either directly through each department, or, when practicable, through a special member of the University Extension Department.

2. Addresses at public meetings, public conventions, U.F.A. locals, technical conventions. Some of these are arranged for by the University Extension Department.

3. Taking part in short courses under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Along with this may be included consultation work and work on committees at the request of the department.

4. Technical work carried on in conjunction with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

5. Reports on completed work through the Agricultural Publications Committee.

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

(Continued from Last Week)

What Has Happened so Far

No one knew who had mysteriously murdered Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, while he was driving in his own car. Just previous to his death he had intimated to his wife that he was expecting a young man to visit him, and that he might feel compelled to help this man who had been deeply wronged by some of Warden's friends.

Basil Santoine, a blind lawyer, famous for his work in connection with legal cases of men powerful in the financial and business world, was attacked while on a train and asleep in his berth. Santoine was travelling under the name of Dorne, with his daughter Harriet, and his secretary, Donald Avery. Santoine evidenced some interest in a fellow traveller, a young man by the name of Eaton, and Harriet, following her father's instructions, became acquainted with him. Eaton was arrested for the assault on Santoine, as a telegram had been sent to him, informing him that Santoine was on the train. Eaton found himself interested in Harriet, who refused to believe him guilty. Eaton refused to give any information regarding his destination or where he had come from. He was taken to Santoine's home where he was to be virtually a prisoner. It was to get into Santoine's house that he had come from Asia, and planned and schemed how it was to be done. Harriet Santoine found herself, much against her own will, falling in love with Eaton. Eaton was worried and puzzled as to the relations between Harriet and Avery, who hated him. At the Santoine home, working as stenographer, Eaton found his sister Edith, known as Mildred Davis, who informed him that the draft of the agreement he sought was either in the house or on the way to Santoine.

While Eaton was walking with Harriet, near the Santoine residence, an automobile bore down upon him, almost seriously injuring him. Harriet thought she recognised one of the men in the car as the man who had been on the train on which her father was attacked. Eaton treated the matter lightly, but she considered it an attack upon his life.

THE blind man was propped up on his bed with pillows into almost a sitting position; the nurse was with him.

"What did you want, father?" Harriet asked.

He had recognized her step and had been about to speak to her; but at the sound of her voice he stopped the words on his lips and changed them into a direction for the nurse to leave the room.

He waited until the nurse had left and closed the door behind her. Harriet saw that, in his familiarity with her tones and every inflection of her voice, he had sensed already that something unusual had occurred; she repeated, however, her question as to what he wanted.

"That does not matter now, Harriet. Where have you been?"

"I have been walking with Mr. Eaton."

"What happened?"

She hesitated. "Mr. Eaton was almost run down by a motor-car."

"Ah! An accident?"

She hesitated again. She had seen on her father's face the slight heightening of his color which, with him, was the only outward sign that marked some triumph of his own mind; his blind eyes, abstracted and almost always motionless, never showed anything at all.

"Mr. Eaton said it was an accident."

"But you?"

"It did not look to me like an accident, father. It—it showed intention," she answered.

"You mean it was an attack?"

"Yes; it was an attack. The man in the car meant to run Mr. Eaton down; he meant to kill him or to hurt him terribly. Mr. Eaton wasn't hurt. I called to him and pulled him—he jumped away in time."

"To kill him, Harriet? How do you know?"

She caught herself. "I—I don't know, father. He certainly meant to injure Mr. Eaton. When I said kill him, I was telling only what I thought."

"That is better. I think so, too."

"That he meant to kill Mr. Eaton?"

"Yes."

She watched her father's face; often when relating things to him, she was aware from his expression that she was telling him only something he already had figured out and expected or even knew; she felt that now.

"Father, did you expect Mr. Eaton to be attacked?"

"Expect? Not that exactly; it was possible; I suspected something like this might occur."

"And you did not warn him?"

The blind man's hands sought each other on the coverlet and clasped together. "It was not necessary to warn him, Harriet; Mr. Eaton already knew. Who was in the car?"

"Three men."

"Had you seen any of them before?"

"Yes, one—the man who drove."

"Where?"

"On the train."

The color on Santoine's face grew brighter. "Did you know who he was?"

No, father."

"Describe him, dear," Santoine directed.

He waited while she called together her recollections of the man.

"I can't describe him very fully, father," she said. "He was one of the people who had berths in the forward sleeping-car. I can recall seeing him only when I passed through the car—I recall him only twice in that car and once in the diner."

"That is interesting," said Santoine.

"What, father?"

"That in five days upon the train you saw the man only three times."

"You mean he must have kept out of sight as much as possible?"

"Have you forgotten that I asked you to describe him, Harriet?"

She checked herself. "Height about five feet, five," she said, "broad-shouldered, very heavily set; I remember he impressed me as being unusually muscular. His hair was black; I can't recall the color of his eyes; his cheeks were blue with a heavy beard closely shaved. I remember his face was prognathous, and his clothes were spotted with dropped food. I—it seems hard for me to recall him, and I can't describe him very well."

"But you are sure it was the same man in the motor?"

"Yes."

"Did he seem a capable person?"

"Exactly what do you mean?"

"Would he be likely to execute a purpose well, Harriet—either a purpose of his own, or one in which he had been instructed?"

"He seemed an animal sort of person, small, strong, and not particularly intelligent. It seems hard for me to remember more about him than that."

"That is interesting."

"What?"

"That it is hard for you to remember him very well."

"Why, father?"

Her father did not answer. "The other men in the motor?" he asked.

"I can't describe them. I—I was excited about Mr. Eaton."

"The motor itself, Harriet?"

"It was a black touring car."

"Make and number?"

"I don't know either of those. I don't remember that I saw a number; it—it may have been taken off or covered up."

"Thank you, dear."

"You mean that is all, then?"

"No; bring Eaton to me."

"He has gone to his room to fix himself up."

"I'll send for him, then." Santoine pressed one of the buttons beside his bed to call a servant; but before the bell could be answered, Harriet got up.

"I'll go myself," she said.

She went out into the hall and closed the door behind her; she waited until she heard the approaching steps of the man summoned by Santoine's bell; then, going to meet him, she sent him to call Eaton in his rooms, and she still waited until the man came back and told her Eaton had already left his rooms and gone downstairs. She dismissed the man and went to the head of the stairs, but her steps slowed there and stopped. She was strained and nervous; often in acting as her father's "eye" and reporting to him what she saw, she felt that he found many insignificant things in her reports which were hidden from herself; and she never had had that feeling more strongly than

A fair deception

Children think these fairy grains are confections—*you know they're whole wheat*

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Thousands of mothers have learned how unnecessary that is. How much better it is to give children the food they need in a form that they love.

• • • •

Quaker Puffed Wheat is *whole wheat* with the lure of a confection. Crisp and toasty grains, steam exploded to eight times their natural size; gay as the morning, and with the rich flavor of nutmeats. Children revel in this most delightful of cereal foods.

Isn't it better then to give them these rich grains than foods less attractive which yet contain but the same food elements?

Bran, minerals; and when served with milk, the vitamines, all three; you'll find here in luscious combination.

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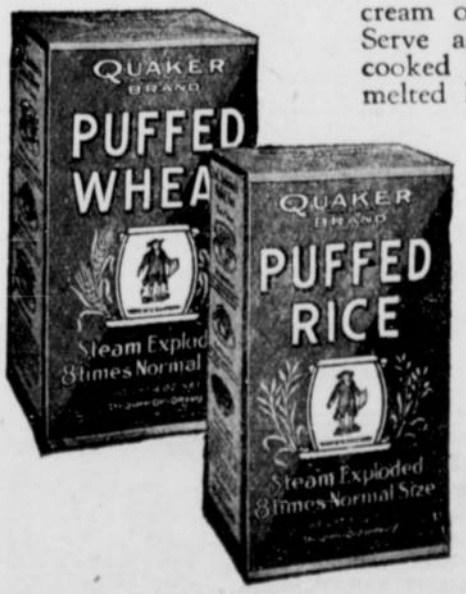
Serve every day in every way you can. Try as a breakfast dish with cream or milk, or half and half. Serve as a joyous adventure with cooked or fresh fruit. Mix with melted butter to replace too much sweets. Give at bed-time as the ideal night-time dish.



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Rice steam exploded like the wheat—"The Enchanted Breakfast" in a million homes; a delightful alternate with Puffed Wheat.

Keep both these fascinating foods always at hand. They are the finest answer to the kiddies' insistent demand for between-meal snacks.

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You can put this sign at *your* well the minute you connect the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine to your pump.

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Use FULLER & JOHNSON EASY TO START ENGINES

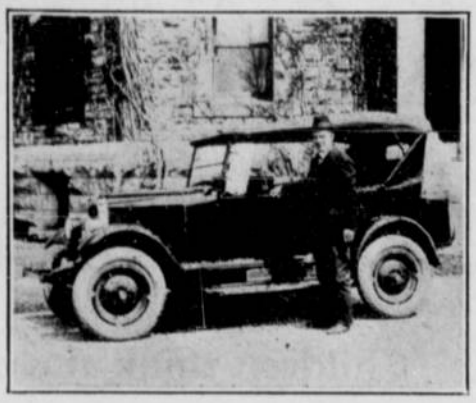
FITS ANY PUMP AND MAKES IT HUMP

Winners of the First Three Prizes in The Guide Figure Puzzle Contest

A complete list of the prize winners was published in the issue of April 15, and all prizes have been distributed. As we did not have photos of the first three prize winners at the time, and as there was not sufficient space to make any comments on the contest, we take this opportunity to do so.

The Explanation

No doubt there are several reasons for the success of the recent contest. The "Number of Sheaves in the Field" puzzle must have been interesting, for thousands sent in solutions. Contestants have written stating that they also found the second puzzle interesting. Some described it as a game of Chess; others preferred juggling with figures to hunting for words, as in crossword puzzles. More than one stated that they solved it because it was put on by The Guide, which was an assurance that it would be conducted fairly. We thank our readers for such remarks, and assure them that everything possible was done to prevent mistakes. One farmer stated that solving the second puzzle was nothing compared to finding a solution to the weeds, rust, wind, drought, insect pests, financial and innumerable farm problems. We agree with him.



A. W. GRANT, Experimental Farm, Ottawa
Winner of the First Prize—Car and $120 cash extra

Usually the winning of a prize depends upon the number of subscriptions sent in, but The Guide contest was different in this respect. Readers seemed to welcome the opportunity to match their ability at solving puzzles with that of other persons.

A. W. Grant, who works at the Dominion Experimental Farm, and who owns a small farm a short distance from Ottawa, states that he was pleased with the promptness with which the results of the contest were announced. He states that a farmer had as good a chance as a bookkeeper. This seems true, for Mr. Bounefoy and Mr. Phippen, the second and third prize winners are also farmers.

Was It Perseverance or Luck?

Since so many contestants obtained the correct answer to the first puzzle, our only regret is that there were not enough prizes to go around. Those who were not successful no doubt feel that the experience gained in this contest will help them to be more successful the next time. **Mr. Bounefoy stated** that many high school students would have failed to solve the second puzzle satisfactorily, but the more he worked at it the more he liked it. He says: "After standing all the joking, it is now my turn to tell the ones who were laughing at me that perseverance counts." No doubt this was a great feature in his success, but as another contestant pointed out—a little good luck is a great help.

L. BOUNEFOY, St. Claude, Man.
The second prize winner, who received a $300 cash prize and $30 cash extra.

P. W. PHIPPEN, Clarkleigh, Man.
Won a $200 cash prize and $15 cash extra for third place in the contest.

Valuable Assets

We hope that we have made many friends during the contest, as there is nothing so valuable as readers who are Guide boosters. The success of a magazine is measured largely by the interest with which it is read. Every day we receive letters, not as a result of enquiry, but out of grateful appreciation or unsolicited recognition. Occasionally it is only an incidental phrase, such as was contained in a letter from Edna B. Gliebe, of Dapp, Alta., who writes:

"The Household Number is a splendid paper. The very atmosphere is different. I can only describe it as progressive."

At other times it is an expression of good wishes, a comment on the reliability of the information published, or upon the high moral and educational standards of The Guide. Nor are these letters limited to the mere practical value of the reading matter by any means, although the following is an example of such an one:

"Professor Herner's articles alone, are worth the price of The Guide. I might not have said this, but we have found out, to make the farm a success we must go into mixed farming, and we must make our poultry pay.

"Two years ago last February, I met a friend of mine delivering fresh eggs at 45c a dozen. 'How do your hens manage to lay so many eggs?' I said. 'Did you ever read Prof. Herner's articles in The Guide?' she said, 'I follow them closely. I get good prices for my early eggs and have the majority of my chicks hatched by Easter.' I have seen the same lady get a dollar each for dressed chickens in August."
MRS. A. N. CAMPBELL, Avonlea, Sask.

No doubt there are many readers who could relate similar or even greater experiences, but as Ullyses said, "Though much has been accomplished, much remains." To this end we welcome suggestions and comments from our readers at all times.

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just now as she was telling him about the attack made on Eaton. So she knew that the blind man's thought in regard to Eaton had taken some immense stride; but she did not know what that stride had been, or what was coming now when her father saw Eaton.

She went on slowly down the stairs, and when halfway down, she saw Eaton in the hall below her. He was standing beside the table which held the bronze antique vase; he seemed to have taken something from the vase and to be examining it. She halted again to watch him; then she went on, and he turned at the sound of her footsteps. She could see, as she approached him, what he had taken from the vase, but she attached no importance to it; it was only a black button from a woman's glove—one of her own, perhaps, which she had dropped without noticing. He tossed it indifferently toward the open fireplace as he came toward her.

"Father wants to see you, Mr. Eaton," she said.

He looked at her intently for an instant and seemed to detect some strangeness in her manner and to draw himself together; then he followed her up the stairs.

CHAPTER XIV

It Grows Plainer

Basil Santoine's bedroom, like the study below it, was so nearly soundproof that anything going on in the room could not be heard in the hall outside it, even close to the double doors. Eaton, as they approached these doors, listened vainly, trying to determine whether anyone was in the room with Santoine; then he quickened his step to bring him beside Harriet.

"One moment, please, Miss Santoine," he urged.

She stopped. "What is it you want?"

"Your father has received some answer to the enquiries he has been having made about me?"

"I don't know, Mr. Eaton."

"Is he alone?"

"Yes."

Eaton thought a minute. "That is all I wanted to know, then," he said.

Harriet opened the outer door and knocked on the inner one. Eaton heard Santoine's voice at once calling them to come in, and as Harriet opened the second door, he followed her into the room. The blind man turned his sightless eyes toward them, and, plainly aware—somehow—that it was Eaton and Harriet who had come in, and that no one else was with them, he motioned Harriet to close the door and set a chair for Eaton beside the bed. Eaton, understanding this gesture, took the chair from her and set it as Santoine's motion had directed; then he waited for her to seat herself in one of the other chairs.

"Am I to remain, father?" she asked.

"Yes," Santoine commanded.

Eaton waited while she went to a chair at the foot of the bed and seated herself—her clasped hands resting on the footboard and her chin upon her hands—in a position to watch both Eaton and her father while they talked; then Eaton sat down.

"Good morning, Eaton," the blind man greeted him.

"Good morning, Mr. Santoine," Eaton answered; he understood by now that Santoine never began a conversation until the one he was going to address himself to had spoken, and that Santoine was able to tell, by the sound of the voice, almost as much of what was going on in the mind of one he talked with as a man with eyes is able to tell by studying the face. He continued to wait quietly, therefore, glancing up once to Harriet Santoine, whose eyes for an instant met his; then both regarded again the face of the blind man on the bed.

Santoine was lying quietly upon his back, his head raised on the pillows, his arms above the bed-covers, his fingertips touching with the fingers spread.

"You recall, of course, Eaton, our conversation on the train," Santoine said evenly.

"Yes."

"And so you remember that I gave you at that time four possible reasons—as the only possible ones—why you had taken the train I was on. I said you must have taken it to attack me, or to protect me from attack; to learn something from me, or to inform me of something; and I eliminated as incompatible with the facts, the second of these—I said you could not have taken it to protect me."

"Yes."

"Very well; the reason I have sent for you now is that, having eliminated today still another of those possibilities—leaving only two—I want to call your attention in a certain order to some of the details of what happened on the train."

"You say that today you have eliminated another of the possibilities?" Eaton asked uneasily.

"Today, yes; of course. You had rather a close call this morning, did you not?"

"Rather, I was careless."

"You were careless?" Santoine smiled derisively. "Perhaps you were—in one sense. In another, however, you have been very careful, Eaton. You have been careful to act as though the attempt to run you down could not have been a deliberate attack; you were careful to call it an accident; you were careful not to recognize any of the three men in the motor."

"I had no chance to recognize any of them, Mr. Santoine," Eaton replied easily. "I did not see the car coming; I was thrown from my feet; when I got up, it was too far away for me to recognize any one."

"Perhaps so; but were you surprised when my daughter recognized one of them as having been on the train with us?"

Eaton hesitated, but answered almost immediately:

"Your question doesn't exactly fit the case. I thought Miss Santoine had made a mistake."

"But you were not surprised; no. What would have been a surprise to you, Eaton, would have been—if you had had a chance to observe the men—to have found that none of them—none of them had been on the train!"

Eaton started and felt that he had colored. How much did Santoine know? Had the blind man received, as Eaton feared, some answer to his enquiries which had revealed, or nearly revealed, Eaton's identity? Or was it merely that the attack made on Eaton that morning had given Santoine new light on the events that had happened on the train and particularly—Eaton guessed—on the cipher telegram which Santoine claimed to have translated? Whatever the case might be, Eaton knew that he must conceal from Harriet the effect the blind man's words produced on him. Santoine, of course, could not see these effects; and he had kept his daughter in the room to watch for just such things. Eaton glanced at her; she was watching him and, quite evidently, had seen his discomposure, but she made no comment. As he regained possession of himself, her gaze went back intently to her father. Eaton looked from her back to the blind man, and saw that Santoine was waiting for him to speak.

"You assume that, Mr. Santoine," he asserted, "because—" He checked himself and altered his sentence. "Will you tell me why you assume that?"

"That that would have surprised you? Yes; that is what I called you in here to tell you."

As Santoine waited a moment before going on, Eaton watched him anxiously. The blind man turned himself on his pillows so as to face Eaton more directly; his sightless, motionless eyes told nothing of what was going on in his mind.

"Just ten days ago," Santoine said evenly and dispassionately, "I was found unconscious in my berth—Section Three of the rearmost sleeper—on the transcontinental train, which I had taken with my daughter and Avery at Seattle. I had been attacked—assailed during my sleep sometime in that first night that I spent on the train—and my condition was serious enough so that for three days afterward I was not allowed to receive any of the particulars of what had happened to me. When I did finally learn them, I naturally attempted to make certain deductions as to who it was that had attempted to murder me, and why; and ever since, I have continued to occupy myself with those questions. I am going to tell you a few of my deductions. You need not

interrupt me unless you discover me to be in error, and then in error only in fact or observation which, obviously, had to be reported to me. If you fancy I am at fault in my conclusions, wait until you discover your error.''

Santoine waited an instant; Eaton thought it was to allow him to speak if he wanted to, but Eaton merely waited.

''The first thing I learned,'' the blind man went on, ''was the similarity of the attack on me to the more successful attack on Warden, twelve days previous, which had caused his death. The method of the two attacks was the same; the conditions surrounding them were very similar. Warden was attacked in his motor, in a public street; his murderer took a desperate chance of being detected by the chauffeur or by someone on the street, both when he made the attack and afterward when he escaped unobserved, as it happened, from the automobile. The attack upon me was made in the same way, perhaps even with the same instrument; my assailant took equally desperate chances. The attack on me was made on a public conveyance where the likelihood of the murderer being seen was even greater, for the train was stopped, and under conditions which made his escape almost impossible. The desperate nature of the two attacks, and their almost identical method, made it practically certain that they originated at the same source and were carried out—probably—by the same hand and for the same purpose.

''Mrs. Warden's statement to me of her interview with her husband a half-hour before his murder, made it certain that the object of the attack on him was to 'remove' him. It seemed almost inevitable, therefore, that the attack on me must have been for the same purpose. There have been a number of times in my life, Eaton, when I have known that it would be to the advantage of someone if I were 'removed'; that I do not know now any definite reason for such an act does not decrease its probability; for I do not know why Warden was 'removed.'

''I found that a young man—yourself—had acted so suspiciously both before and after the attack on me that both Avery and the conductor in charge of the train had become convinced that he was my assailant, and had segregated him from the rest of the passengers. Not only this, but—and this seemed quite conclusive to them—you admitted that you were the one who had called upon Warden the evening of his murder. Warden's statement to his wife that you were someone he was about to befriend—which had been regarded as exculpating you from share in his murder—ceased to be so conclusive now that you had been present at a second precisely similar attack; and it certainly was no proof that you had not attacked me. It seemed likely, too, that you were the only person on the train aside from my daughter and Avery who knew who I was; for I had had reason to believe from the time when I first heard you speak when you boarded the train, that you were some one with whom I had, previously, very briefly come in contact; and I had asked my daughter to find out who you were, and she tried to do so, but without success.''

Eaton wet his lips.

''Also,'' the blind man continued, ''there was a telegram which definitely showed that there was some connection, unknown to me, between you and me, as well as a second—or rather a previous—suspicious telegram in cipher, which we were able to translate.''

Eaton leaned forward, impelled to speak; but as Santoine clearly detected this impulse and waited to hear what he was going to say, Eaton reconsidered and kept silent.

''You were going to say something about that telegram in cipher?'' Santoine asked.

''No,'' Eaton denied.

''I think you were; and I think that a few minutes ago when I said you were not surprised by the attempt made today to run you down, you were also going to speak of it; for that attempt makes clear the meaning of the telegram. Its meaning was not clear to me before, you understand. It said only that you were known and followed. It did not say why you were followed. I could not be certain of that; there were several possible reasons why you might be followed—even that the 'one' who 'was following' might be someone secretly interested in preventing you from an attack on me. Now, however, I know that the reason you feared the man who was following was because you expected him to attack you. Knowing that, Eaton—knowing that, I want to call your attention to the peculiarity of our mutual positions on the train. You had asked for and were occupying Section Three in the third sleeper, in order—I assume and, I believe, correctly—to avoid being put in the same car with me. In the night, the second sleeper—the car next in front of yours—was cut off from the train and left behind. That made me occupy in relation to the forward part of the train exactly the same position as you had occupied before the car ahead of you had been cut out. I was in Section Three in the third sleeper from the front.''

Eaton stared at Santoine, fascinated; what had been only vague, half felt, half formed with himself, was becoming definite, tangible, under the blind man's reasoning. He was aware that Harriet Santoine was looking alternately from him to her father, herself startled by the revelation thus passionlessly recited. What her father was saying was new to her; he had not taken his daughter into his confidence to this extent.

Eaton's hands closed instinctively, in his emotion. ''What do you mean?''

''You understand already,'' Santoine asserted. ''The attack made on me was meant for you. Some one stealing through the cars from the front to the rear of the train and carrying in his mind the location Section Three in the third car, struck through the curtains by mistake at me instead of you. Who was that, Eaton?''

Eaton sat unanswering, staring.

''You did not realize before, that the man on the train meant to murder you?'' Santoine demanded.

''No,'' said Eaton.

''I see you understand it now; and that it was the same man—or someone accompanying the man—who tried to run you down this morning. Who is that man?''

''I don't know,'' Eaton answered.

''You mean you prefer to shield him?''

''Shield him?''

''That is what you are doing, is it not? For, even if you don't know the man directly, you know in whose cause and under whose direction he murdered Warden—and why and for whom he is attempting to murder you.''

Eaton remained silent.

In his intensity, Santoine had lifted himself from his pillows. ''Who is that man?'' he challenged. ''And what is that connection between you and me which, when the attack found and disabled me instead of you, told him that—in spite of his mistake—his result had been accomplished? told him that, if I was dying, a repetition of the attack against you was unnecessary?''

Eaton knew that he had grown very pale; Harriet must be aware of the effect Santoine's words had on him, but he did not dare look at her now to see how much she was comprehending. All his attention was needed to defend himself against Santoine.

''I don't understand.'' He fought to compose himself.

''It is perfectly plain,'' Santoine said patiently. ''It was believed at first that I had been fatally hurt; it was even reported at one time—I understand—that I was dead; only intimate friends have been informed of my actual condition. Yesterday, for the first time, the newspapers announced the certainty of my recovery; and today an attack is made on you.''

''There has been no opportunity for an attack on me before, if this was an attack. On the train I was locked up under charge of the conductor.''

''You have been off the train nearly a week.''

''But I have been kept here in your house.''

''You have been allowed to walk about the grounds.''

''But I've been watched all the time; no one could have attacked me without being seen by your guards.''

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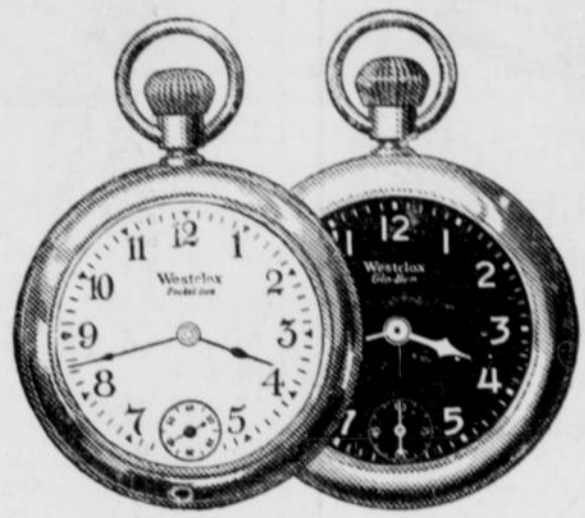

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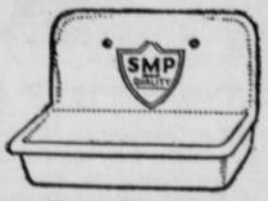

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"They did not hesitate to attack you in sight of my daughter."

"But—"

"You are merely challenging my deductions! Will you reply to my questions?—tell me the connection between us?—who you are?"

"No."

"Come here!"

"What?" said Eaton.

"Come here—close to me, beside the bed."

Eaton hesitated, and then obeyed.

"Bend over!"

Eaton stooped, and the blind man's hands seized him. Instantly Eaton withdrew.

"Wait!" Santoine warned. "If you do not stay, I shall call help." One hand went to the bell beside his bed.

Harriet had risen; she met Eaton's gaze warningly and nodded to him to comply. He bent again over the bed. He felt the blind man's sensitive fingers searching his features, his head, his throat. Eaton gazed at Santoine's face while the fingers were examining him; he could see that Santoine was merely finding confirmation of an impression already gained from what had been told about Eaton. Santoine showed nothing more than this confirmation; certainly he did not recognize Eaton. More than this, Eaton could not tell.

"Now your hands," Santoine ordered.

Eaton extended one hand and then the other; the blind man felt over them from wrists to the tips of the fingers; then he let himself sink back against the pillows, absorbed in thought.

Eaton straightened and looked to Harriet where she was standing at the foot of the bed; she, however, was intently watching her father and did not look Eaton's way.

"You may go," Santoine said at last.

"Go?" Eaton asked.

"You may leave the room. Blatchford will meet you downstairs."

Santoine reached for the house telephone beside his bed—receiver and transmitter on one light bar—and gave directions to have Blatchford await Eaton in the hall below.

Eaton stood an instant longer, studying Santoine and trying fruitlessly to make out what was passing in the blind man's mind. He was distinctly frightened by the revelation he just had had of Santoine's clear implacable reasoning regarding him; for none of the blind man's deductions about him had been wrong—all had been the exact, though incomplete, truth. It was clear to him that Santoine was close—much closer even than Santoine himself yet appreciated — to knowing Eaton's identity; it was even probable that one single additional fact—the discovery, for instance, that Miss Davis was the source of the second telegram received by Eaton on the train—would reveal everything to Santoine. And Eaton was not certain that Santoine, even without any new information, would not reach the truth unaided at any moment. So Eaton knew that he himself must act before this happened. But so long as the safe in Santoine's study was kept locked or was left open only while someone was in the room with it, he could not act until he had received help from outside; and he had not yet received that help; he could not hurry it or even tell how soon it was likely to come. He had seen Miss Davis several times as she passed through the halls going or coming for her work with Avery; but Blatchford had always been with him, and he had been unable to speak with her or to receive any signal from her.

As his mind reviewed, almost instantaneously, these considerations, he glanced again at Harriet; her eyes, this time, met his, but she looked away immediately. He could not tell what effect Santoine's revelations had had on her, execept that she seemed to be in complete accord with her father. As he went toward the door, she made no move to accompany him. He went out without speaking and closed the inner and the outer doors behind him; then he went down to Blatchford.

For several minutes after Eaton had left the room, Santoine thought in silence. Harriet stayed motionless, watching him; the extent to which he had been shaken and disturbed by the series of events which had started with Warden's murder, came home strongly to her now that she saw him alone and now that his talk with Eaton had shown partly what was passing in his mind.

"Where are you, Harriet?" he asked at last.

She knew it was not necessary to answer him, but merely to move so that he could tell her position; she moved slightly, and his sightless eyes shifted at once to where she stood.

"How did he act Santoine asked.

She reviewed swiftly the conversation, supplementing his blind apperceptions of Eaton's manner with what she herself had seen.

"What have been your impressions of Eaton's previous social condition, daughter?" he asked.

She hesitated; she knew that her father would not permit the vague generality that Eaton was "a gentleman." "Exactly what do you mean, father?"

"I don't mean, certainly, to ask whether he knows which fork to use at table or enough to keep his napkin on his knee; but you have talked with him, been with him—both on the train and here: have you been able to determine what sort of people he has been accustomed to mix with? Have his friends been business men? Professional men? Society people?"

The deep and unconcealed note of trouble in her father's voice startled her, in her familiarity with every tone and every expression. She answered his question: "I don't know, father."

"I want you to find out."

"In what way?"

"You must find a way. I shall tell Avery to help." He thought for several moments, while she stood waiting. "We must have that motor and the men in it traced, of course. Harriet, there are certain matters—correspondence—which Avery has been looking after for me; do you know what correspondence I mean?"

"Yes, father."

"I would rather not have Avery bothered with it just now; I want him to give his whole attention to this present enquiry. You yourself will assume charge of the correspondence of which I speak, daughter."

"Yes, father. Do you want anything else now?"

"Not of you; send Avery to me."

She moved toward the door which led to the circular stair. Her father, she knew, seldom spoke all that was in his mind to anyone, even herself; she was accustomed, therefore, to look for meanings underneath the direction which he gave her, and his present order—that she should take charge of a of their work which ordinarily had looked after by Avery—startled and surprised her by its implication that her father might not trust Avery fully. But now, as she halted and looked back at him from the door and saw his troubled face and his fingers nervously pressing together, she recognized that it was not any definite distrust of Avery that had moved him, but only his deeper trust in herself. Blind and obliged to rely on others always in respect of sight, and now still more obliged to rely upon them because he was confined helpless to his bed, Santoine had felt ever since the attack on him some unknown menace over himself and his affairs, some hidden agency threatening him and, through him, the men who trusted him. So, with instinctive caution, she saw now, he had been withdrawing more and more his reliance upon those less closely bound to him—even Avery—and depending more and more on the one he felt he could implicitly trust—herself. As realization of this came to her, she was stirred deeply by the impulse to rush back to him and throw herself down beside him and assure him of her love and fealty; but seeing him again deep in thought, she controlled herself and went out.

(To be continued next week.)

Debatable Questions

Whether it pays to summerfallow every third year is a debatable question, and there are hundreds of such problems which the business farmer decides in the course of a few months. The best method of marketing farm products, that is, the most satisfactory and the most economical, is another perplexing question; but it has been solved by hundreds of western farmers.

They have found a market where they can demand and get a fair price for what they have to sell, and where they can secure any article they are in need of without having to pay the price of a new one. We refer to The Farmers' Market Place. As a method of marketing profitably a small Classified Ad. has no equal. See information box page 21.

TROUBLED WITH ECZEMA 3 YEARS

Scalp Inflamed, Hair Fell Out, Cuticura Heals.

"My daughter was troubled with eczema for three years. It broke out on the back of her head and her hair all fell out. The eczema scaled over and her scalp was red and inflamed. It was very painful and the irritation at night kept my daughter awake.

"A friend told me about Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I purchased some and within a week there was a decided improvement. I purchased more and after using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, together with the Cuticura Soap, she was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. John Donovan, Lewiston, Minn., June 11, 1924.

Use Cuticura for all skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

MENDETS — WONDER LEAK STOPPERS

mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 15c and 25c a package postpaid. AGENTS WANTED. Colletta Mfg. Co., Dept. T, Collingwood, Ont.

Proven best since 1857

For Babies' health and Strength.

FREE BABY BOOKS
Write to The Borden Co. Limited, Montreal, for two Baby Welfare Books.

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Bancroft Woollen Mills

Encouraged by our many satisfied customers from every province in the Dominion, we have greatly improved our plant, and are prepared to manufacture your wool into blankets, mackinaw, summer and winter tweeds, homespuns, serges, flannels, yarns or batts.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

We pay shipping charges one way on 100 lbs. or over.

Samples and prices sent on request

D. Fuller & Son
BANCROFT, ONT.

The Countrywoman

Early Marriages

THE subject of legislation setting a minimum age for marriage was given some prominence during the recent election campaign in Saskatchewan. Dr. Uhrich, minister of public health, speaking at a meeting in Regina, referred to a speech made by Dr. Anderson, the Conservative leader at Melfort, in which Dr. Anderson was reported as saying that: "It was no uncommon thing among the non-British for girls at 13 years of age to get married to men of 40 or over."

This subject has been a matter of concern to women's organizations in Saskatchewan for some years past. The Regina Local Council of women, have, on a number of occasions, passed resolutions asking that a minimum age be set, and that that age be made 16 years, and delegations waited upon the government to urge that legislation to this effect be enacted.

The Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers gave an important place on their program in 1923 annual convention to a discussion of this matter, and sent a resolution forward to the government asking that 16 years be the minimum age at which girls be allowed to marry. A delegation waited upon the government to press for this necessary piece of legislation. There seemed to be an inclination on the part of some of the members of the government to make the age 14, but finally a compromise was made, and it was agreed that the age set would be 15.

During the 1924 session of the Saskatchewan legislature the Marriage Act was amended. As it now stands it prohibits the issuance of a marriage license to any person under 15 years of age, and provides that no person may solemnize the marriage ceremony where either of the contracting parties is under the age of 15 years to the knowledge or information of such person. If either of the parties is under the age of 18, the father and mother, or guardian must give consent.

The minimum age for marriage in Manitoba and British Columbia is 16, in Alberta it is 15. Saskatchewan has been among those provinces of the Dominion which have been slowest to raise the age at which marriage is permitted, to what is regarded as a reasonable age. The present government can claim the credit of enacting the legislation amending its Marriage Act at the 1924 session, but it also must accept the responsibility of refusing to amend that act until that late date, in spite of frequent urging from women's organizations. How much longer the amendment would have been shelved, if there had not been an election in sight, must remain a matter for conjecture. But when women have the vote some attention must be paid to the matters for which they ask.

The Russel Sage Foundation has been making a survey in the United States, of early child marriages. They have found that in many cases a girl can be legally married when she is too young to be a wage earner. They found that a parent's affadavit is the only proof of age required in many marriage license offices, yet in most states minors must present documentary proof of age in order to secure working papers, license to drive an automobile or to travel abroad. The recommendations of the report were: that 16 be made the minimum marriageable age for girls, that five days advance notice of intention to marry be given, that the proof of age of applicants required be either the birth or baptismal certificate, or some other form of documentary evdence be given; that both applicants for marriage licenses should appear in person.

The provinces of Canada control the right to enact legislation governing marriages. There is a great need at the present time for more strictness in regard to the issuing of marriage licenses and the producing of documenttary proof of age.

Popularity of Artificial Silk

The storm of disapproval which greeted the proposal of the British government to impose additional taxes on raw and artificial silks, has brought to the attention of the reading public some very interesting information of how rapidly an industry may grow upon the demand for some new article of merchandise that serves a practical need.

The New Statesman, published in London, recently carried a full-page advertisement in which the manufacturers of artificial silk put forward their case for objection to the new taxes. They pointed out that artificial silk has nothing in common with real silk, except its lustre; that it is a new raw material produced by chemical means from wood or cotton pulp. It is manufactured and sold in the condition of yarn to knitters and weavers. It is available at about the average price of cotton, considerably cheaper than wool, and at about one-sixth of the price of real silk.

When it was first produced the manufacturers tried to sell it at seven shillings per pound, but there was very little demand for it at that price, and stocks piled up rapidly. Finally the price was reduced to one shilling per pound, and the accumulated stocks melted away like magic. The machinery in the manufacturing plants was run at fullest capacity, but, in spite of that, supply did not meet the demand for goods made from artificial silk. Production was greatly increased so that the buying public might have materials which looked like silk and were at the same time cheap.

Today, it is estimated that there are nearly 150,000 people employed in the production of artificial silk. Young though this industry is, other industries have sprung from it. Commenting editorially upon the subject, The New States an quotes figures from one of the large American producers of artificial silk goods, which show how the raw materials are consumed in the various textile trades. (The figures show the 1924 percentage):

Hosiery, 23; silk, 18; cotton, 15; knitted goods, 14; underwear, 11; braids, 8; upholstery, 3; plush, 2; wool, 1; miscellaneous, 5.

It is now being used in the manufacture of carpets, rugs and in combination with linen dress fabrics.

The result of the spreading of information widely has been a general protest against the imposition of new taxes on a product which is used so generally in comparatively cheap articles of clothing, and Mr. Churchill is now prepared to reduce the excise tax on artificial silk yarn from 2s 6d to 1s.

A unique arch for climbing flowering beans at one of the Doukhobor villages, at Brilliant, B.C. Photo by Edith Watson.

I expect most Guide readers know what nice greens the common weed, lamb's quarters, make, and how much they are like spinach when cooked. Our early lettuce was a failure this year, so we have been using lamb's quarter cold, with salad dressing and hard boiled eggs. We find that they make a most delicious salad used in this way, and make a very popular dish in our family.—M. F. B., Man.

Tea of Quality

"SALADA" H633

is blended only from tender young leaves & buds that yield richly of their delicious goodness. Try SALADA to-day.

For every meal.

Healthful and satisfying to children, and made in a factory which is described as a White Palace.

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

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News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

customs duties on Canadian imports and the abandonment as soon as possible of the policy of tariff protection are essential steps in the rehabilitation of agriculture in the Dominion of Canada,

"And recognizing that reduction of taxes and particularly of those indirect taxes which take far more from the consumers than is collected by the national exchequer will be a powerful influence in restoring prosperity and economic health in the Dominion;

"And further recognizing that reduction of taxation depends upon the application of rigid economy in national expenditures and the adoption of sound methods in public finance; the executive board of the United Farmers of Manitoba endorses the criticisms of the 1925 budget made by Robert Forke, M.P. and the western Progressive members, and records its keen appreciation of the clear assertion of sound principles of public finance embodied in their sub-amendment to the budget and of their stand in support thereof."

Friday afternoon was spent by both executives in presenting to the Review Committee on the curricula for elementary and high schools a somewhat lengthy memorandum setting forth the views of the rural people. An interesting discussion followed, and the committee expressed cordial appreciation of the many suggestions expressed in the memorandum.

Field Day at M.A.C.

The second annual U.F.M. Field Day at the Manitoba Agricultural College has been arranged for June 20. It will open at 12.15 with a basket picnic lunch. Tea, hot water and milk will be supplied by the college. This will be followed by an address by Dean McKillican, after which the party will divide into sections to visit the apiary, fruit and vegetable gardens, cattle barns, poultry department, experimental fields and plots, and the home economic department. The remainder of the day will be spent in a social get-together meeting. All locals within a radius of 100 miles from city have been advised and a crowd of several thousand is expected.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Taxation Problems

The Editor.—It is a good sign in the matter of taxation when we at last find that all who are struggling for improvement in the matter, with few exceptions, agree that little or no progress is being made. Until they learn that values created by the community are the only values that can honestly be taken for community purposes, that is, for defraying the costs of all government activities, they will be at sea.

Community values grow according to the growth and success of settlement on the land. No community—then no values are to be found. Then surely it is not hard to realize that before we can have community values growing we must have agriculture on a paying basis, and we all know that agriculture is not on a paying basis at the present time. We all should know that before agriculture can enjoy its full reward we must abolish the last vestige of indirect taxation and resort to direct taxation of all the rental values of all natural resources. That will take the speculative values that grow with a successful community into the public treasury for the benefit of the whole community, and will put an end to men reaping where they do not sow. We all agree that to develop Western Canada we must get more men on the land, and we must make it profitable for them to stay there. What is outlined above is the only method yet devised that will accomplish this very desirable end.

Speculation in land is one of the greatest economic evils of all time, and there can be little permanent improvement in the economic condition until it is abolished. Direct taxation of natural resources will do that. Speculation in wheat is considered by all honest people nothing short of a crime, yet wheat is the production of man. If there were no men there would be no wheat. If it is a crime to speculate in wheat what kind of a crime then must it be to uphold the principle of speculation in land, which is not the production of man but is the production of Divine Providence, and so long as speculation continues in the production of Divine Providence, then no improvement in economic conditions can possibly come.—John Kennedy, Winnipeg.

WANTED—BOYS AND GIRLS

to earn money and beautiful premiums by selling my big value needle books and thimbles. Easy to sell, every woman buys. Send name and address for supplies; when sold send money for present or keep one-third cash. Save this address.

NOVELTIES, MAJOR, SASK.

France and Europe

The Editor.—The Grain Growers' Guide, in its editorial articles concerning European affairs, seems to put on France all the blame for the bad state of affairs existing there. According to them France is a militarist nation, and Herriot's late government is the only one worth while, the only one who tried to do something for peace.

Why doesn't The Guide tell us what Germany is doing about peace? Is the rising of their greatest warrior, Hindenburg at the head of their republic a good sign, and a proof of Germany's goodwill to live and let the rest of the world live in peace? What would The Grain Growers' Guide and many other papers say, had the French people put Foch or Castelnau at the head of their government?

Let all nations get together and banish war from this world, but so long as there is danger, one has to be protected, and then let France beware and in case of an aggression be prepared, better than she was in 1914.—Fair Play.

Trade Policies

The Editor.—If "Scotty" has been a consistent Guide reader or familiar with the farmers' platform, he ought to know by now we do not and never have, advocated free trade. We have advocated tariff revision—something entirely different.

Regardless of political affiliation we are just as much a part of North America as is the United States, which is our natural market. Here we have a gigantic disposal plant for our products in an economic sense of 110,000,000 people, of whom approximately five million alone reside in the Mississippi Valley centred by St. Louis and Kansas City, south of Winnipeg. Why should we leave other nations to capture this commercial prize while we sleep and chase overseas for European promises and where other British Colonies and nations may compete with us? If "Scotty" will just brush the cobwebs from an ancient Yankee grudge which apparently lies between him and daylight, he will discover to his chagrin the U.S. emergency tariff was in return for the generous attitude displayed by our partisan press toward the American people after the reciprocity defeat of 1911, although they had hosts of friends both West and East of the Great Lakes. Figures issued by Washington show that President Coolidge's order of April 6 last (1924), increasing by 12 cents the import duty on wheat from Canada, had practically stopped such imports by May 1. Wheat imports from Canada during that period dropped from 2,260,000 bushels to 37,000 bushels. Scotty either does not know or ignores the blessed fact that President Coolidge can

Continued on Page 23

THE DOO DADS

Partly it was Tiny's love of a nap at any and all times, and partly it was Nicky's love of a practical joke and his belief that everybody else played practical jokes. These two causes led to Tiny getting two terrific thumps on the head, which made him cross for a week. Nicky Nutt was a village character in Dooville, and Tiny was his pet, a baby elephant. Nicky loved jokes—on the other fellow—and Tiny loved eating and sleeping. Tiny had stopped right in the middle of the street and had gone sound asleep when Flannelfeet, the big policeman, came walking his beat. Time after time he had awakened Tiny out of a nap and sent him along home. This time the policeman was very angry. "Whack!" he banged Tiny over the head with his club. "Snap out of it!" he roared. "I've told you a thousand times you can't sleep in the middle of the street." Tiny awoke with a headache, and Flannelfeet swung jauntily on down the street, paying no more attention to him. He did not see the elephant padding softly behind him and wishing that something would happen to the Cop. At the very next street corner Flannelfeet came upon Nicky Nutt, sound asleep. That

$50 For the Young Folks

The Guide is going to give away $50 to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 16 years (inclusive). Wouldn't you like to join the Excelsior Club so that you can win one of the prizes? There's no entrance fee and you are never asked to sell premiums or to get subscriptions. Write for full details as to how you can have a fine season's work, and at the same time secure a share of the prize money. Address: Secretary, Excelsior Club, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

was worse even than Tiny's offence, for Tiny was only an elephant, and a baby at that, while Nicky was supposed to be an intelligent man. "My gosh, look at him," exclaimed the policeman to himself. "He's sound asleep, too." Flannelfeet had no intention of letting Nicky sleep in peace on the street—not while he was walking that beat. So he went very quietly up to Nicky and drew back his club. Still the policeman did not know that the vengeful Tiny was right behind him. Flannelfeet had to walk on a plank that had been laid in the street, and when he got near to the sleeping Nicky, the other end of the plank was lifted high in the air. Just as Flannelfeet swung his club, Tiny leaped with all his tremendous weight on the other end of the plank. The result was most astonishing. The club descended and caught Nicky squarely on top of the head, at the very instant Tiny landed on the plank. In the next instant Tiny's weight had tipped the plank and had shot Flannelfeet high into the air and far away. Nicky opened his eyes, seeing many kinds of stars but nothing else for a moment. "Jumping jellyfish!" he exclaimed. "Who hit me?" Then, as the stars cleared away, he became aware of Tiny standing before him and grinning to think what he had just done to the policeman who had slammed them both. Nicky was sure Tiny had hit him for a joke—he would have hit Tiny if he had found him asleep. "So it was you!" he cried. The next instant he had swung a heavy blow and landed on poor Tiny's head, just when Tiny was expecting to be thanked for knocking Flannelfeet a mile or so in the air. All Tiny had was another headache, and another assortment of stars to look at. Nicky, feeling very righteous, said to the world: "That will teach the loafer to get fresh with me!"

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—$5.60 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost $5.00 each.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK—Various

FOR SALE — HOLSTEIN AND AYRSHIRE cows, pure-breds, records on all, some as high as 20,500 pounds milk. We are overstocked. Write for further particulars to Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 22-3

FOR SALE—YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH spring pigs. Apply Animal Husbandry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. 22-3

ACCREDITED HERD, COWS AND HEIFERS for sale. Cheap for cash. W. H. Mackee, Miniota, Man. 25-3

WANTED—REGISTERED POLLED HEREFORD bull, 18 to 24 months. Also Tamworth weanling boar. Blomquist Farm, Madison, Sask.

HORSES AND PONIES

STALLION WANTED. WILL TRADE HEREford cattle for good young draft stallion. Thos. Venables, Fork River, Man.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE REGISTered Percheron mares, ages four to eight years. George Lane and Company, Calgary, Alta. 24-3

SELLING—TEAM MULES. GOOD WORKERS. Apply M. Barnum, Heiston, Man. 24-4

CATTLE

Ayrshires

SELLING — FIVE REGISTERED AYRSHIRE cattle, four A1 milk cows, one three-months bull calf. Alex. D. Black, Airdrie, Alta. 23-2

Herefords

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD bulls, 11 and 24 months old, Fairfax breeding. William Meikle, Naseby, Sask. 24-2

PURE-BRED HEREFORD BULL, FIVE YEARS old, dandy, $100. A. Scott, Camper, Man.

Holsteins

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 14 MONTHS old, sired by the 1923 Junior Champion and 1924 Senior Champion, Royal Toronto, for sale or exchange for female stock. This bull is from very high-producing stock. H. W. Williams, Macrorie, Sask.

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef. The Farmers' Cow. For latest edition booklet and R.O.P. records write: **P. J. HOFFMANN, Secy., Canadian Red Polled Ass'n., ANNAHEIM, Sask.**

SWINE

Berkshires

SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRES, sired by imported boars. Registered, crated and express charges prepaid. $17 at ten weeks old, unrelated pairs, $32. Now ready for shipping. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 24-5

BERKSHIRES, FROM THE GREAT VAUXHALL herd, either sex, all ages, unrelated pairs or trios. Write for description and prices. Vauxhall Stock Farms Ltd., Vauxhall, Alta. 21-6

BERKSHIRES—MARCH FARROW, THE GOOD growthy kind, $11, papers included. Anoka Farm, Eatonia, Sask. 21-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, APRIL LITTERS, bacon type, prolific, $15. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 22-4

GRADE BERKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, $6.00 pair. I. D. Biegler, Vibank, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY pigs, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 23-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND gilts, six weeks, $10 each. T. H. Williams, Richlea, Sask.

FOR POLAND-CHINAS, WRITE ROOP, MILlet, Alta. 24-5

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS — APRIL FARrowed. Thrifty pigs, from large litters. Grandsire imported. $11, including papers. Roy Cole, Simpson, Sask. 24-2

REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOARS, OF BACON type, March litters, with papers, $15 each. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 24-3

TAMWORTH PIGS, $12 EACH, GRANDSIRE imported, champion Regina and Saskatoon, 1924. S. Knight, Invermay, Sask. 24-2

Yorkshires

CHOICE BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, BOTH sexes, March and April litters, by imported boar, $15, at 12 weeks. Others by XXX. boar and dam, sired by imported boar, $10, at ten weeks. Good type for swine clubs. Robert Stevenson, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask. 23-4

YORKSHIRES — MAY LITTER, CHOICEST University of Saskatchewan mating, 95551-95557, $15, eight weeks. Also mature boars, $35. Papers included. J. A. Reykdal, Kandahar, Sask. 21-4

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF breeding and bacon type, March, April and May litters. Reasonable prices. Tom Snowden, Cluny, Alta. 23-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BACON type, eight weeks, $12, papers included. Bronsdon Bros., Viscount, Sask. 23-3

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, FROM PRIZEwinning stock, $10. Walter Neatby, Renown, Sask. 20-5

REAL BACON YORKSHIRES, FROM LARGE litters, farrowed April 18, $10 each, papers included. C. Elliott, Kisbey, Sask. 23-3

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, $11, AND boars, $15, including registration. Ready June 15. V. W. Loucks, Invermay, Sask.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE, from large litters, $11, at eight weeks. Pedigrees guaranteed. Chas. Gordon, Adanac, Sask. 24-2

LIVESTOCK

EXCHANGE — REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar. Want beef type bull, polled preferred. W. Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 24-2

YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS OLD, $11 EACH. Papers. A. Cox, Eston, Sask.

GOATS

SELLING—PAIR OF GOATS AND KID. BOX 84, Kisbey, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

OUR SUPERIOR STRAIN OF REGISTERED Silver Foxes have started many on the road to success. It will pay you to write us before investing. J. R. Young & Co., 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE, PRIZE-WINNING, pedigreed Chinchilla rabbits. Gordon Fields, Victoria, B.C. 23-2

WANTED — CUB BEARS, ANY AMOUNT. Write what you have and lowest price. E. S. Miller Bird Co., 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 21-5

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES, FEMALES, $8.00. males, $12. Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 21-5

CHINCHILLA RABBITS, THREE MONTHS, $25 pair; trio, two females, male, $35. Mrs. Chas. H. Kruse, Swift Current, Sask.

CHINCHILLA AND WHITE FLEMISH GIANTS for sale. Best furred stock. P. Barlow, Beecee Rabbitry, Sidney, B.C. 24-4

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, PARENTS good killers, males, $6.00; females, $4.00. R. Magosse, Paynton, Sask.

PURE-BRED COLLIE PUPS, STARTING TO work. Very promising. Females, $5.00. S. C. Thew, Bredenbury, Sask.

CHEASAPEAKE PUPS, $8.00 AND $5.00. Robert Stowe, Miniota, Man. 24-5

POULTRY

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA HATCHING EGGS, $1.50 per 15, $7.00 per 100, good stock. Mrs. Welburn, Rokeby, Sask. 23-2

BABY CHICKS

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY — BABY chicks, pure-bred, guaranteed from bred-to-lay stock. Thousands every week. Hatching eggs, incubators, breeders, custom hatching, poultry and supplies, catalogue free. 369 Aikins Street, Winnipeg. 23-3

BABY CHICKS—PURE-BRED HIGH EGG-record strains in all the leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Free catalogue. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald, Winnipeg 10-18

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS, GUARANTEED pure-bred. Live delivery. Reduced prices. Reliable Bird Store, 405½ Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Leghorns

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-EGG strain. Eggs for hatching. Also breeders at half price after June 1st. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

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GOOD FARMS FOR SALE

In various parts of Manitoba, on easy terms. Enquiry solicited.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICulars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

LAND, BUILDINGS, CROPS

$15 PER ACRE

North half and South-East quarter, Section 2, Township 32, Range 24, West 2nd; 480 acres, Watrous district, seven miles north of Venn, Sask. Useful buildings, large barn; 200 acres in crop. $1,000 cash, balance half-crop payments, 7 per cent. Inspect, then write or wire.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
WINNIPEG

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from $3.00 to $10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS — 35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

AT RED DEER HILL, SASK., 450 ACRES, small house, barn, well, etc., 2½ miles from station, elevator, school and store. Price only $1,500, one-third cash, balance on mortgage at 8%. Apply R. W. Smith, 21st Street West, Prince Albert, Sask. 22-5

380 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, ON LaSALLE River; 30 acres bush; part 1925 crop. Low price. Good terms. Fine farm and home. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 23-2

WILL TRADE QUARTER-SECTION FOR medium-sized threshing outfit, Rumely preferred. Must be good condition. Box 2, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 24-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—TWO QUARTERS, East Saskatoon, value $4,500 and $2,000. Trade for stock or tractor. What offers? Box 46, Unity, Sask.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE. O. L. HARwood, Brandon, 12-13

Farm Lands Wanted

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 23-5

CITY PROPERTY

GROCERY AT VICTORIA, B.C., IN SUBURBS with chicken farm, five acres, three cultivated, garden, good orchard, chicken houses for 300 birds, garage. Brooder houses and other out-buildings. Store building and four-room bungalow. City water and phone. $2,000 cash will handle. A. J. Parmiter, RR. 1, Victoria, B.C. 24-2

Facts Which Tell the Story

Can you find a cheaper, quicker or more satisfactory method to dispose of everything produced or used on the farm than the method used by the following men?

H. Burningham, of Strongfield, Sask., sold 6,000 pounds of Sweet Clover for 10c per pound, and it only cost him $3.06. He obtained a good price and $600 worth of orders simply by inserting in one issue of The Guide a 34-word Classified Ad. In the last two months hundreds of farmers have obtained similar results—so can you.

If you spend money advertising, you want returns for the investment. You get this when you use the Farmers' Market Place. For instance, just a few days ago, R. W. Andrews, Macdonald, Man., told how a Guide ad., selling creamery equipment, and costing $3.84, brought him 18 or 20 replies, while an ad. selling the same equipment in another farm journal costing $8.40, only brought one reply.

If we did it for them—We can do it for you

Farmers all over the West are looking for Binders, Grain Wagons, Threshing Outfits or some other piece of equipment. Whether buying or selling—use a Guide ad. for quick results

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Fact No. 1

The Guide is the best medium when costs and results are taken into consideration.

Fact No. 2

A Classified Ad. is a profitable method of marketing surplus equipment, livestock or farm products.

SEEDS

Various

SELLING — 125 BUSHELS SILVER-HULLED buckwheat, recleaned, $1.25 bushel, bags free. R. Richardson, Bagot, Man. 23-2

GRASS SEED

SELLING — BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, No. 1, 10c. pound, sacks free. Shipped from Areola or Wordsworth. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask. 20-5

MILLET—SECURE YOUR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.; hog, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

SELLING—BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, sacked, 9c. per pound. Frank McMechan, Lyleton, Man. 23-6

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

BARGAINS—SEPARATORS, COMPLETE, 28-inch Rumely, $800; 28-in. Red River, $850; 40-in. Case, $700; 36-in. Case, $500; 28-in. Fairbanks, $750; 32-in. Sawyer-Massey, $350; 36-in. White, $250; Fordsons, $200 up; Titans, $250; 15-30 Rumely, $700; 25-H.P. International, $250; three-furrow plows, $75; Fords, $85 up. Above all in running order. C. S. Jones, Roland, Man. 21-5

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories for all makes of cars. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main Street, Winnipeg 18-9

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS

are absolutely guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks in any motor, no matter whether badly worn or out of round. They widen with wear and keep the groove on the piston full. Saves re-grinding.

THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO.
286 BANNATYNE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

AUTO TIRES AND PARTS

LOWEST PRICES IN WESTERN CANADA on guaranteed new tires, tubes and parts for all cars. For greatest saving write for our free complete price list.—JACKSON AUTO AGENCY, SASKATOON, SASK.

FOR SALE — THRESHING OUTFIT, 25 - 45 Mogul engine, 36-56 Aultman-Taylor separator, $1,000. Also 12-disc Cockshutt engine plows in two sections, $350. All in good running order. Sec. 32-19-14, West 3rd. Henry Wellsch, Sask. Landing, Sask. 24-3

SELL OR TRADE FOR SMALLER GAS OUTFIT, 26-H.P. Sawyer-Massey steam engine and 40-64 Advance separator. Both excellent running order. Sell together or separate. Walter B. Grainger, Box 384, Melfort, Sask. 24-3

CRAWFORD'S, NEEPAWA, HAVE FOR SALE three John Deere Jumbo plows, two 24-inch, one 20-inch power-lift, two 24-inch and two 20-inch Cockshutt. All have been used, but are in good working order. 21-5

SELLING—25-45 RUMELY OIL-PULL; 36-56 Nichols and Shepard wood separator, with Garden City feeder; Stewart sheaf loader; 300-gallon oil tank; repair parts for Avery 36-60 separator. R. C. Watson, Wawanesa, Man. 20-5

SELLING — 22-36 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARator, $400; New Racine 24-40 separator, $275; New Racine Standard separator, 28-48, $350; Red River Special, 32-52, $350. W. G. McGill, Boissevain, Man.

SELLING — "OIL-PULL" 15-BARREL OIL tank, good condition, quick sale, $50. Shipped under bill of lading to the bank or post office if bank reference is furnished. L. P. Larson, Metiskow, Alta. 24-2

FOR SALE—TUDHOPE ANDERSON CAR ENgine, 35 horse; also Chevrolet 20-horse, rebored; suitable for motor boat. C. W. Wilson, Central Butte, Sask. 24-5

FOR SALE — 16-INCH OLIVER BRUSH breaker. Specially built for Fordson. Only plowed 40 acres. Price $75. Geo. A. Burrows, Selton, Sask.

FOR SALE — ONE COCKSHUTT 24-INCH brush plow, in good condition, $115, free on board, Wainwright or Vermilion, Alberta. J. J. Eyben, Auburndale, Alta.

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS — MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandt wagons. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg

SELLING—40-60 RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPARator, Garden City Feeder, good condition, cheap. 26 American-Abel steam engine, overhauled flues, retipped, $1,600. Box 14, Bateman, Sask.

WANTED — SECOND-HAND GARDEN CITY feeder for 36-inch Rumely separator. Geo. Bergset, Battrum, Sask.

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL POWER DISC harrow, tandem discs. In good condition. Box 168, Rathwell, Man. 24-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT, Case steamer, 28-80; Red River special separator, 36-56. Box 173, Dundurn, Sask.

SELLING — STANLEY JONES SEPARATOR, blower and feeder, good condition. Snap for cash. Box 102, Ninette, Man. 22-3

FOR SALE—RUMELY OUTFIT, ENGINE 16-30, separator, 28-44. Will sell engine alone. Good condition. Peters, Abernethy, Sask. 21-6

SAWYER-MASSEY ENGINE, 22 H.P.; SEPARator, 31-52, Gaar and Scott. Joseph Lawrence, Box 181, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD CAR, NEW Massey-Harris corn binder. W. O. Sherwood, Hughenden, Alta. 20-5

SELLING—CASE TRACTOR, 15-27, GOOD condition, $700 cash. Henry Tofsted, Plato, Sask. 23-2

MAGNETOS AND PROMPT REPAIR SERVICE. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co., Winnipeg. 12-26

[Continued on next page

MACHINERY and AUTOS

FOR SALE—MONARCH NEVERSLIP TRACTOR and three-furrow Vulcan plow with two breaker bottoms. Wm. Haskell, Buffalo Head, Sask. 23-3

FOR SALE—GRAND DETOUR ENGINE GANG, three breaker and four stubble bottoms. L. Fales, Rowley, Alta. 23-3

FOR SALE — TEN-FOOT INTERNATIONAL stiff tooth cultivator, nearly new, $85. Charles Rushby, Wawota, Sask. 23-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—COCKSHUTT ENGINE disc, in first-class condition. J. G. Gibson, Melfort, Sask. 24-2

SELLING—24-INCH COCKSHUTT BREAKER, practically new, for $200 cash. Regular value, $325. Apply William Lunn, Austin, Man. 24-3

RUMELY FIVE-BOTTOM PLOW, HAND AND power-lift. Price $175. Apply Karlenzig, Brunkild, Man. 24-2

FOR SALE—SIX-BOTTOM, 16-INCH PLOW, in good condition. Auguste Deman, Morden, Man. 24-6

FOR SALE—WATERLOO 24-36 SEPARATOR, with Langdon feeder. Excellent condition. Fred Hillman, RR. 4, Portage la Prairie, Man. 24-3

SELLING—10-20 TITAN 24-36 WATERLOO Champion, in first-class condition. W. J. Cumming, Holland, Man.

SELLING—12-20 TWIN CITY TRACTOR, BEST cash offer. Val Hill, D'Arcy, Sask.

SELLING—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, READY TO work. W. Mullins, Hobbema, Alta. 24-2

SELLING—ONE SAWYER-MASSEY FEEDER, 36-inch. Frank Graham, Bienfait, Sask. 24-3

WANTED—DRIVE BELT, 7-100. ARTHUR L. Smith, Hanna, Alta.

SELLING—28-INCH RUMELY SEPARATOR, good order. Bronsdon Bros., Viscount, Sask. 23-5

WANTED — 20 OR 22-INCH SEPARATOR. Box 282, Swan River, Man. 23-3

SELLING—LATHE; COST $1,100, SELL FOR $400. Box 847, Portage la Prairie, Man.

FOR SALE—GRAY TRACTOR, A1 CONDITION, $800. Sydney Dash, Kipling, Sask. 21-6

MISCELLANEOUS

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, trusses, spinal braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary, Alta.

AUTO AND TRACTOR RADIATORS

RADIATORS FOR FORDS—SOLD ON 60 DAYS' trial; 1917-23 models; Cartridge, $27; Perfecto, flat tube, $19. Cartridge radiators made for all makes of cars, trucks and tractors. Guarantee Sheet Metal Co., 562 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

BEARINGS REBABBITED

AUTO, TRACTOR AND GENERAL MACHINE bearings rebabbitted. Manitoba Bearing Works, 152 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 10-2

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

BEE WARE—FULL LINE OF BEEKEEPERS' supplies in stock. Price list on request. Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Limited, Regina and Winnipeg.

ANDREWS & SON, BEEKEEPERS' EQUIPment on hand at all times. Catalog and price list on request. Corner Victor and Portage, Winnipeg, Man. 10-13

COAL

COAL—GOOD FOR BOILERS OR KITCHEN. Write New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 19tf

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, PISTONS, REPAIRS, autos, trucks, tractors. Thornton Machine Co., 62 Princess, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO, engine, crankshafts, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 22-9

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School. Established 1900. 78 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

MY WARDROBE, REGINA, SASK. FURRIERS, dyers, cleaners. Soiled suits, overcoats cleaned or dyed like new. Local agent at every point. 13-13

FRUIT

FRESH FRUIT SPECIAL

Raspberries	3 crates for	$8 75
Loganberries	3 crates for	6.50
Royal Ann Cherries	3 crates for	5.50
Bing Cherries	3 crates for	7 50

Price list 25 varieties on request. Standard crates. Cash with order.

ORDER NOW

QUALITY FRUIT FARMS
CHILLIWACK, B.C.

FOR SALE — STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, loganberries, blackberries and other fruits. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C. 24-3

HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz. Postage, 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.

LIGHTING SYSTEM

SELLING—DELCO GENERATOR, EXCELLENT condition. Box 126, Gleichen, Alta. 23-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK—CAR lots at wholesale prices direct to consumer. Price lists, information and estimates free. Coast and Prairie Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 19-9

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARAC FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 21-5

FOR SALE—LUMBER, SLABS AND SAWDUST by the car load. Sigurdson Bros., Lumber Mill, Hnausa, Man.

SELLING — FEW CARS LUMBER, $20 thousand. Wilson, Dugald, Man. 23-2

MISCELLANEOUS

MEDICAL

GOITRE REMEDIED WITHOUT AN OPERAtion. Wonderful results. Send for free literature. Conway Co., P. Burns Building, Calgary. 24-5

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES TO SUIT all purses. Special design, complete, $24, freight prepaid. Work guaranteed. Catalog free. Marble Works, Prince Albert, Sask. 22-5

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler, Piano House, Saskatoon.

BAND INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, CORNETS, saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars. Send for our catalogue and bargain list of used band instruments. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermot Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-9

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

NURSERY STOCK

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, tomato, rhubarb roots; dahlias; every kind bedding plants. Hall's Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. Phone 4459. 20-5

RHUBARB FOR SALE, 2c. A POUND, FREE on board. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man. 23-3

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

RECORD EXCHANGE—TEN FOR DOLLAR. 114A 8th Avenue E., Calgary. 24-5

SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND SELL direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.

SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

REBUILT SEWING MACHINES, $10 UP. FREE list. Guaranteed repairing. Parts for all makes. Dominion Sewing Machine Company, 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—

PAINT SALESMAN

to sell high grade line of paints and varnishes direct to consumer. Previous experience in this line not essential. We train you. Excellent opportunity to build good business for yourself. Many make $75 per week and up.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY.

P.O. BOX 1173, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR "CANADA'S Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock recommended by Western Government Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 24-5

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL MOST COMplete line of merchandise, wholesale to consumers. Must have selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg. 20-5

BOYS AND GIRLS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR Liquid Perfume and Assorted Cards. Good prizes. Write for catalog. Best Premium Co., 75 Yonge St. Arcade, Toronto, Ontario. 21-4

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free. tf

STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 19-26

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 19-5

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—SOUTHERN ONTARIO TObacco (Burley), bright, mild, full flavored, pound, 40c.; five pounds, $1.75; ten pounds, $3.00, delivered postpaid. Satisfaction or money and all expenses returned. Directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 24-5

CANADIAN LEAF—EXTRA FINE QUALITY, Petit Havana, Grand Havana, Petit Rouge, Grand Rouge. Special price for five pounds, $2.25. Spread leaf, $2.50. Postpaid. Canadian Leaf Tobacco Co., Graham and Vaughan, Winnipeg. 20-26

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA Brand," Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c.; Spread Leaf, 50c.; Haubourg, Rouge, Quesnel, 65c.; Perfum d'Italie, Quesnel, 75c. per pound, prepaid. Richard-Beliveau Co., Winnipeg. 23-5

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TObacco for $2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED REbuilt typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond Typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

WASHING MACHINES

WASHING MACHINES—NEW HAND-POWER Klean Kwick vacuum washer, $22, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cushman Farm Equipment Co., Winnipeg 20-5

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTON'S LIMITED, MOOSE JAW. C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watch for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 19-20c; 4-5 lbs., 15-17c
Young Roosters 14c
Turkeys, 8-13 lbs. 15-17c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until June 30. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Poultry which has been lying in cold storage is practically all cleaned up. Our large city trade demands and will absorb poultry in good condition. We are in a position to offer you the following attractive prices for prompt shipments and can handle any quantity from a crate to a car load:

Live Poultry Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg

Hens, over 6 lbs., 20-21c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs. 15-16c
Young Roosters, good condition 12-13c
Old Roosters 9c
Turkeys, over 9 lbs., good condition 16c
Ducks 15c

Prompt payments. Crates on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft

After the Weeds Again

This time of year a fellow needs to push his fight with noxious weeds. Give them a grin, they want a smile; give them an inch, they want a mile; give them a week, upon my oath, they show a month of solid growth; a little shower, lost on the grain, inspires them to tremendous gain; an hour of sun, small good to wheat, will shoot up weeds some seven feet; a killing wind which tears the heads of oats and barley all to shreds give noxious weeds good exercise and builds them up in strength and size; a drenching rain which drowns out corn and causes spelts and rye to mourn, but causes weeds to calmly shoot into the soil a stronger root; a killing frost which injures pears and ends the apple's life and cares gives hardiness and rugged strength to weeds throughout their ragged length! They are persistent, striving things, ambitious as a ton of kings, and spite of small inherent worth it is their aim to rule the earth; in spite of the most gruesome fact they rob the world with every act, yet they are often let alone to claim whole kingdoms as their own! Now is the time to push the fight with push and purpose, main and might! So stint no slaughter or abuse, and give no quarter, give no truce; pursue them over hill and vale, in mellow field and beaten trail; don't stop the war while one remains in pasture, meadow or in grains!

EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 20c; 4-5 lbs. 16-17c
Young Roosters 13c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until June 25. Cash payments. Write for crates if required.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN

The Conservative Tariff Policy

Continued from Page 7

else from those countries which benefited by the importation of our raw material.

Preference for Preference

With regard to the policy of preference within the empire Mr. Meighen declared that the first consideration in the determining of a tariff policy should be that it provides what is essential by way of protection to the Canadian worker. If no preference could be given save at the expense of the Canadian worker he would give no preference at all to anybody, but he thought it was possible to give a preference not at the expense of the Canadian worker but at the expense of those who are today Canada's strongest competitors. The tariff should be adjusted so as to encourage such imports as we must have, from within the empire, and thus provide return cargoes for the ships which carry our grain and other exports overseas. A preference policy, however, should be reciprocal. He could not "see any reason why we should continue to give preference to anybody unless we got preference in return." For 25 years he said, Canada has pursued a policy of giving preference for nothing and it had been given at the expense of the Canadian worker in every province in Canada. The preference lately established by Great Britain was very small compared with the preference Canada gave to Great Britain. His principle was "give advantage for advantage but do not give it without."

A Tariff Commission

The resolution, he said, called for the appointment of a tariff commission. The present government was going to appoint some sort of a commission but he could not understand why a tariff commission should be appointed unless the principle and policy of protection was openly and frankly acknowledged. He advocated an advisory tariff commission "whose investigations will be such that the public will know more clearly and in more detail actual facts as to the industries of Canada." On the advice of such a tariff commission the government could remove the protection enjoyed by any industry which assumed monopolisitic power. In that way the tariff could never be used to exploit the people. There were, however, certain "sections of this Dominion which derive less immediate, indeed less result for the present altogether from a protective tariff than do others, those which labor under particular transportation difficulties," and he proposed that such sections be assisted by the Dominion as a whole. The maritime provinces and the western provinces carried the chief burden of transportation and he thought it would be "good national policy for the whole Dominion to bear a share of that transportation cost and the expense of bridging the great chasms between the extremities of the Dominion." He presented "the principles embodied in this resolution as the best for ourselves, best for every interest, best for every province, the principles surest to lead to the union and progress of our land."

The resolution was defeated by a vote of 147 to 37, only the Conservatives voting for it.

Bad Place to Loaf.—A kind-hearted gentleman, hearing a dog howling mournfully, decided to investigate the animal's ailment. He found the dog sitting calmly upon his haunches but still emitting agonized yelps.

"What ails your dog?" he asked the hound's owner.

"Oh, he's just lazy," returned the owner unconcernedly.

"But laziness won't make a dog howl."

"Yes, but that dog is sitting on a sand-burr."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 12, 1925.

WHEAT—Trade has been comparatively dull, with some small export sales and a sale of flour reported to Oriental buyers. Selling of speculative wheat was taken against these sales on the scale down. The recent rains throughout the country has encouraged selling in this market. Crop prospects in all countries excepting U.S.A., reported very favorable, but the U.S. crop has deteriorated rapidly recently on account of heat. The U.S. government report, issued on the ninth, gives "all wheat" in the U.S. for 1925 crop as 661,000,000 against 873,000,000 a year ago, or 212,000,000 less for export than a year ago. The cash demand has been only fair, with very little wheat for sale.

OATS—Heavy sales of oats this week have held prices firm, and with the damage to the U.S. crop, buyers are looking here for requirements. It is anticipated that notwithstanding the heavy stock of oats in store the carry over into the next crop will be small. Top grade oats are in demand at a substantial premium on account of a fair demand and limited quantity available.

BARLEY—Quiet, with steady export trade of small proportions. Strength due to light offerings more than urgent demand. Barley appears workable under 90 cents at the present time, but no doubt it will be influenced by wheat fluctuations.

FLAX—Very dull market. Speculative trade with crushing interests taking odd cars as offered.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 8 to June 13, inclusive.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July	180	181	175⅝	177	178⅜	172½	183⅜	113⅝
Oct.	149½	149½	144⅜	145⅛	142¾	140	153⅜	108⅝
Oats—								
July	59⅛	60	58⅞	59⅜	60⅞	59⅜	60	41⅞
Oct.	54¾	55¼	53⅛	53⅞	53⅛	51⅞	55⅛	40⅞
Barley—								
July	88⅛	89⅛	88⅛	89⅜	90	88½	90⅛	64⅞
Oct.	77⅜	77⅜	76¾	75⅞	75½	75	78⅜	58⅝
Flax—								
July	246	247	245	247	244⅛	243⅛	249¼	209⅞
Oct.	224	227⅛	224¾	226⅛	226	225¾	229⅛	182¾
Rye—								
July	117⅜	118¾	115⅛	115⅜	112⅛	109⅜	121	74⅛
Oct.	115¾	117	114⅛	113¾	111¾	107⅝	118¼	75

CASH WHEAT

June 8 to June 13, inclusive.

June	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N	180⅛	181⅛	176⅜	177⅛	174⅜	173½	184⅞	113⅝
2 N	177⅛	178	172⅞	174½	171⅜	169⅝	181⅝	109⅝
3 N	172	173	167⅞	169¾	166⅜	164⅝	175⅜	106⅝
4	159	160	156⅞	160	156⅞	154⅝	163⅞	101⅝
5	134⅝	140⅝	135⅛	137⅛	134⅞	132	138⅛	96
6	109⅝	114⅝	111⅛	115⅛	113⅞	111	109⅛	90⅛
Feed	95¾	95¾	90⅛	95⅛	92⅞	90	99⅛	80⅝

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed June 12 as follows: July ¼d lower at 12s; October ⅛d lower at 11s 4d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted ⅛c lower at $4.83⅞. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was July $1.74⅛; October $1.64⅛.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, $1.66⅜ to $1.83⅜; No. 1 northern, $1.65⅜ to $1.69⅜; No. 2 dark northern, $1.64⅜ to $1.80⅜; No. 2 northern, $1.63⅜ to $1.67⅜; No. 3 dark northern, $1.62⅜ to $1.77⅜; No. 3 northern, $1.61⅜ to $1.64⅜. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 dark hard, $1.63⅜ to $1.83⅜; No. 1 hard, $1.62⅜ to $1.70⅜; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, $1.62⅜ to $1.65⅜; No. 1 hard, $1.59⅜ to $1.63⅜; No. 1 amber, $1.54 to $1.60; No. 1 durum, $1.47 to $1.55; No. 2 amber, $1.51 to $1.59; No. 2 durum, $1.46 to $1.54; No. 3 amber, $1.48 to $1.56; No. 3 durum, $1.44 to $1.52; No. 3 mixed, $1.06 to $1.08; No. 4 mixed, $1.04 to $1.06. Oats—No. 2 white, 51½c to 52½c; No. 3 white, 49¾c to 50c; No. 4 white, 47½c to 49c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 84c to 85c; medium to good, 78c to 83c; lower grades, 71c to 77c. Rye—No. 2, $1.12⅜ to $1.13⅜. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, $2.74½ to $2.78½.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow cables the sale of 400 Canadian cattle at prices ranging from 11½c to 13½c per lb., live weight, according to weight and quality. Scotch baby beef sold at 15½c, and heavy and prime cattle from 13c to 13½c. There were no Irish on sale.

Birkenhead sold 760 Canadian store cattle and 90 fats. Steers brought 21½c to 23c in sink (dressed weight, including offal). Cows 15c to 17c and bulls 14c to 15c. One thousand Irish cattle made from 22c to 23c.

Canadian dressed sides of beef sold at London from 20c to 21c per lb. Supplies were moderate and demand steady.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 110s to 114s per 112 lbs., (23¾c to 24¾c per lb.), boxes 106s to 110s (23c to 23¾c), American 96s to 100s (20¾c to 21¾c), Irish 128s to 137s (27¾c to 29 2-3), Danish 120s to 124s (26c to 26¾c). The market was firm throughout although the Danish position is still somewhat unsettled and prospective supplies are uncertain. Danish killings estimated at 40,000 head.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts consisted of 1,210 cattle, 181 calves, 3,458 hogs, and 152 sheep. The cattle market was fairly active on choice lightweights, but in-between grades moved slow, and prices were inclined to be lower. The few choice handyweight grain-finished steers sold around $7.00; other good kinds from $6.25 to $6.85. Choice heifers made $6.00 to $6.75, with medium to good from $4.50 to $5.75. Best cows sold from $5.00 to $5.25, with a few tops at $5.50. Fair to good were in demand from $3.50 to $4.25, and stockers from $3.00 to $4.00. Good light vealers ranged from $8.00 to $9.00, with heavy calves from $5.00 to $6.00. The hog market remained steady, with previous week thick smooths selling at $11 per cwt. off cars, and bacon selects at $12.10. Ewes sold from $7.50 to $8.25, yearlings $10; and ewes with lambs at foot, at $13 each.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

United Livestock Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending June 12, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,565; hogs, 9,076; sheep, 232. Last week: Cattle, 2,916; hogs, 6,541; sheep, 38.

Receipts on this market during the past week are about in line with the previous one; prices on grain fed cattle barely steady. This is due very largely to the fact that quite a number of slippery grass cattle are now coming on the market. We cannot too strongly urge our shippers to refrain from shipping half finished grass cattle, as these are discounted very severely at this season of the year. Choice handyweight grain fed butcher steers will bring up to 7½c, with the majority ranging from 6½c to 7c. Top grain fed butcher heifers are making up to 7c, with the medium kinds from 5½c to 6c. Choice baby beef from 7c to a few odd ones at 8c. The calf market is about steady, top vealers ranging from 7c to 9c, common to medium from 3c to 5c.

The hog market has a weak undertone, thick-smooths selling at $11, with a 10 per cent. premium for select bacons.

In the sheep and lamb section receipts are very light, choice spring lambs bringing from $12 to $17, depending on quality; fair to good sheep $6.00 to $8.00.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering their cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	$7.00 to $7.25
Prime butcher steers	7.00 to 7.50
Good to choice steers	6.00 to 6.50
Medium to good steers	5.00 to 5.50
Common steers	4.00 to 4.25
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Good stocker steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.25 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.00 to 3.00
Choice butcher heifers	**6.50 to 7.00**
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.50
Stock heifers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 5.75
Fair to good cows	4.00 to 4.50
Cutter cows	1.75 to 2.25
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 3.00
Canner cows	.75c to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 75.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 9.00
Choice heavy calves	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	3.50 to 4.50
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts on this market are reported light and the quality poor. Some storing is still being done and a few shipments are being made to Eastern markets. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 27c, firsts 26c, seconds 21c. Poultry: No business in live or fresh dressed reported, some storage moving to hotel and restaurant trade.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts on these markets were reported extremely light last week. A few are still going into storage, but the quantity is small. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 25c, firsts 23c, seconds 19c. In the North Battleford section marketing is being hindered due to the condition of the roads following heavy rains. In this section gatherers are receiving for firsts 22c, these are retailing at 25c. Dealers are quoting extras 24c, firsts 22c, seconds 19c, delivered. Poultry: Farmers are commencing to enquire as to prices though no poultry is offering at the moment.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market continues firm under lighter receipts. Quality is reported to be good. Dealers are quoting delivered, cases returnable, extras 25c, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. In a jobbing way these are moving at extras 35c, firsts 30c, seconds 25c. Poultry: No fresh moving.

CALGARY: Eggs: This market continues quiet. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 24c, firsts 22c, seconds 16c. Receipts are reported light. Poultry: No business reported.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

June 8 to June 13, inclusive

Date	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
June 8	65⅛	60⅛	58⅛	53⅛	50⅞	87⅛	83⅛	80	78⅛	244⅛	240⅛	231	115⅜
9	65⅜	61	59	54	51⅞	87⅜	84⅞	80⅛	79⅛	243⅛	241⅛	232	117
10	64⅞	59⅞	57⅞	52⅞	50⅛	87⅛	83⅞	80	78⅛	243⅞	239⅛	230	113⅜
11	65⅛	60⅞	58⅞	56⅞	51⅛	88⅛	85⅜	81⅛	79⅛	245⅞	241⅛	232	114⅜
12	68⅛	62⅞	60⅛	54⅛	52⅞	89	86	81⅛	80⅛	243⅛	239⅛	229⅛	111⅛
13	67⅜	61½	59½	54	51⅜	87½	84½	79⅜	78½	242⅛	238⅜	228⅛	108⅜
Week Ago	65⅜	61	59	54	51⅛	89⅜	85	82	80⅛	247⅛	243⅜	234⅛	119
Year Ago	40⅛	39⅜	29⅜	36⅞	36	63⅜	61⅞	58⅛	57⅛	209⅛	205⅛	189⅜	73⅛

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 20

raise the tariff as fast as Canada and stand it much longer.

Our cattle trade is practically nil compared to former days. Another evidence is the new duty on coal. No, we do not want any tariff war. Once bitten twice shy. We doubt if Scotty's proposal to raid the consumer's pocket-book for agrarian profit would meet with their approval. Their backs are jack-knife shaped now. If Scotty can devise a method for extracting blood from a stone without choking the consumer or guiding it into the hands of greedy profiteers he deserves our undying thanks, for he is a statesman greater by far than Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Sir John McDonald. We appreciate his assertion that Canada is the "grandest" country in the world, and the "grandest government bar none." It has one fatal flaw, however, it is not true. A man should stick up for his country but not at the expense of insulting the national pride of other peoples. This is selfish, unChristian, egotistical and a serious menace to world brotherhood. It is direct encouragement to war and ill-feeling. We could make our government, Scotty, "one" of the best on earth. That is entirely dependent, however, upon the interest our electorate take in public matters and the intelligence with which they vote.—Hugh B. Thomas, Edgerton, Alta.

Rent

The Editor.—In your issue of May 20 is a letter, entitled, What is Rent, which I think is a little misleading. The writer of the article says, "Rent is what is paid to use the land that God made for everybody." In another place he says, "No man should be allowed to get rent for the use of land."

Now rent is not what is paid to use land that God made for everybody, there are millions of acres of such land in Canada that any able-bodied man may have without rent, by simply paying a government registration fee of $10, and going to work on it.

Rent is what is paid for land or machinery or property that belongs to other individuals, and it is quite sensible and proper that it should be paid. No man should expect to use property of others, whether it be land, houses, motors or other kinds, without paying rent or hire for use of same.

Boys go through school together, one saves his money when he commences work, and lends it to the government or for industrial purposes, receiving interest for the use of it. It is his savings and he is entitled to something for use of same. Another boy purchases a piece of land or a store. He puts his time and ability to work and makes a nice farm or a good business, then later decides to go through college, or, if married, perhaps to move for a time to educate his family. He rents his place to a neighbor's boy, perhaps, who thinks he can make it go, and likes life in his own community. That would be a legitimate transaction and to their mutual advantage.

The acquiring of a moderate amount of property during the earlier part of your life, to rent or sell in order to have greater comforts in later life, is a course to be commended, and is to be preferred to spending as you make and leaving no constructive enterprise behind as an emblem of your industry. It seems to me that there is a quite proper place for rent in our civilization.—Reader.

A Tariff Board

The Editor.—In your April 15 issue of The Guide, you draw attention of your readers to the government's appropriation for the creation of a tariff board.

Now in my opinion a scientific revision of the tariff and an efficient tariff board, composed of the proper material and answerable to parliament, is something that Canada should have had long ago and eventually will need, to solve her tariff problems intelligently.

The tariff board should be composed of say five members, each to serve for a certain number of years and so fixed that the time of all of them would not expire at the same time, thus leaving on the board a few old members all the time.

The representation on this board should include one member from the agricultural class, one from the manufacturers, one from some other industry, say lumbering or mining, a professional man and possibly one member from the government. They should have the power to sit and hold meetings abroad if necessary, much the same as the U.S. tariff board, that sat in different places in Canada a year or so ago, taking evidence as to the cost of production of a bushel of wheat.

Their duty would be to figure out what it costs to produce a certain article in Canada, and then in the different countries that the Canadian product comes in competition with. Also investigate all cases where Canada is being discriminated against in other countries, and report all facts and data to parliament when it meets. It would thus enable parliament to legislate in an efficient and speedy manner.

As it is, hardly any of the members before being elected have much knowledge as to the cost of production and other facts pertaining to the tariff; and usually have to hold sittings purposely for such information, which never can bring out the facts and data as an impartial tariff board.—Frank J. Muzik, Stornoway, Sask.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

adopted unanimously by the House. The committee will report on Tuesday next.

The desire of the government to bring about the end of the session as speedily as possible, coupled with a certain degree of disinterestedness with respect to the measures in question, may result in the Rural Credits Bill and the bill for the application of single transferable vote being left in the discard when the House prorogues.

The general opinion at this time of writing is that a federal election some time in October is practically inevitable. The government has taken certain unction from the results in Saskatchewan, and in the event of Nova Scotia once more returning a Liberal administration, there is no doubt that Premier King will take the plunge during the autumn months.

Southern Alberta farmers are going in for corn planting on a greater scale than ever this summer. Last year it was estimated that 67,000 acres were in corn. The total will probably reach 100,000 acres this year. Seed corn for a number of plots is being sent out from Lethbridge, and there is expected to be a splendid showing for the corn show which will be held at Lethbridge, in November.

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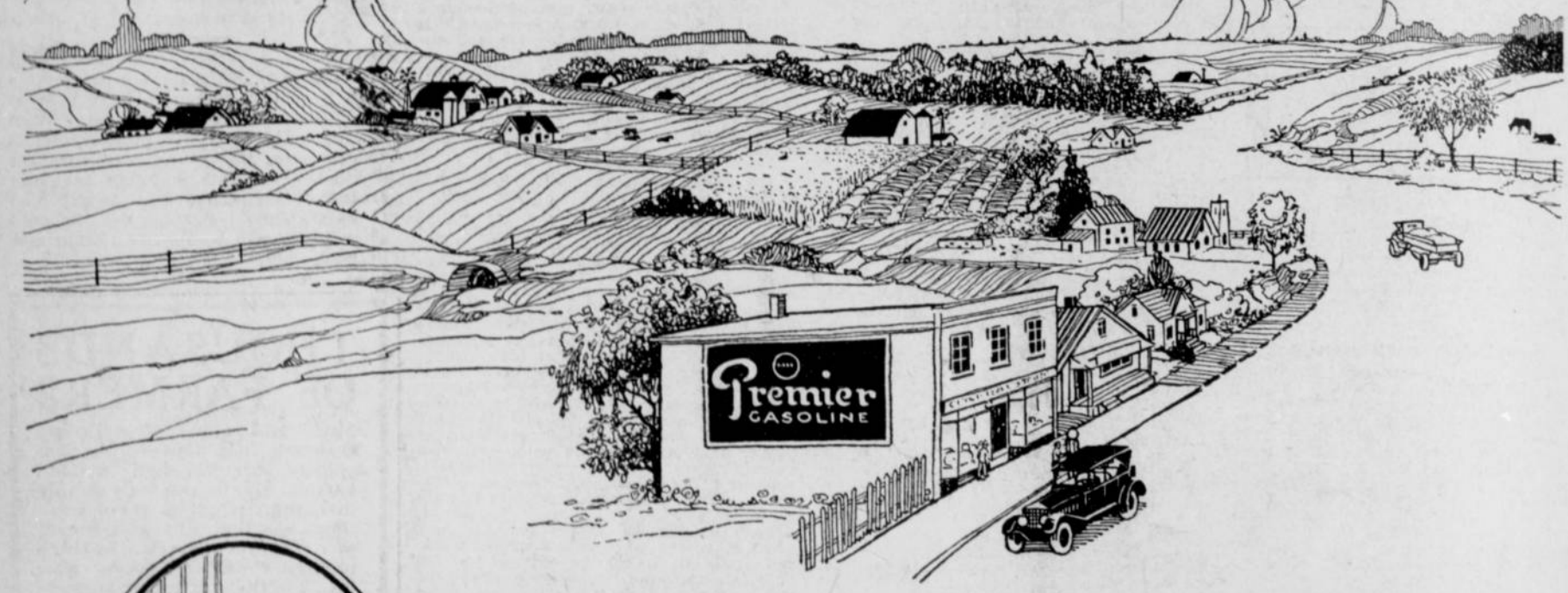

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